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## Pomp and Echo of a Pagan Past Bring Millennium to Isle of Man

By R. W. Apple Jr.

ST. JOHN'S, Isle of Man, July 6 (NYT) — At least a thousand years ago, a hundred years before the Battle of Hastings, the intrepid Vikings who settled this island in the Irish Sea gathered on an ancient burial mound to establish a parliament.

The Tynwald, as they called it, has endured without interruption to this day. The exact date of its creation is lost in the mists of centuries, but the Manxmen, the 60,000 people who live on the island's 221 square miles, decided after protracted deliberation to celebrate the millennium this year.

### Wearers of the Word

So it was that yesterday morning Queen Elizabeth II, in her capacity as lord of Man, mounted a three-tiered mound here in the center of the island. Sitting on a red velvet chair beneath a yellow canopy, she presided over the annual open-air meeting at the Tynwald Hill, with its pageantry and bilingual ritual.

The queen, who is the sovereign of this self-governing dependency of the British Crown,

presented the slaves of office to the four corners, or law officers. She listened to the proclamation of the 18 laws passed during the past year by the two-house Tynwald (it is the 24-seat lower house, the House of Keys, that has the ancient lineage). She received four petitions from Manx citizens.

Like midsummer ceremonies in many other lands, the Tynwald celebration has echoes of the pagan past. Many of the 10,000 people who crowded into the enclosures beneath the mound wore sprigs of St. John's wort, an herb once thought to offer protection from witches and the favors of the season.

There was also a reminder of the turbulent present. The Isle, a favorite of tourists, is known in Britain as the home of the tailless Manx cat and as the site of annual motorcycle races, but best of all as the last redoubt of birching, a corporal punishment for adult offenders.

In a celebrated decision last year, the European Court of Human Rights declared birching to be a violation of human rights. So far the Tynwald has not voted

to outlaw the practice, and more than 75 percent of the islanders have signed appeals for its retention.

One of the four petitions presented to the queen argued for retention, and the petitioner, Peggy Irving, got the loudest, longest cheer of the day. She said this week that "violent crime is already getting out of hand."

Apart from the queen, the star performer was the first deacon, or High Court judge, a bearded, red-gowned lawyer named R.K. Eason, who stands barely 5 feet tall but has an inconspicuously stentorian voice. In Manx, an almost extinct Celtic tongue, and English, he read out the year's legislative accomplishments, relating every polysyllable.

The deacon's title derives from the word "doom." His predecessors dispensed a kind of rough justice in the days before written law and came to be known as the arbiters of doom.

More than a million people of Manx descent are thought to live in Britain, North America, southern Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Curiously, nearly all their names begin with C, K, or

Q: Costain, Kermode and Quayle are typical ones.

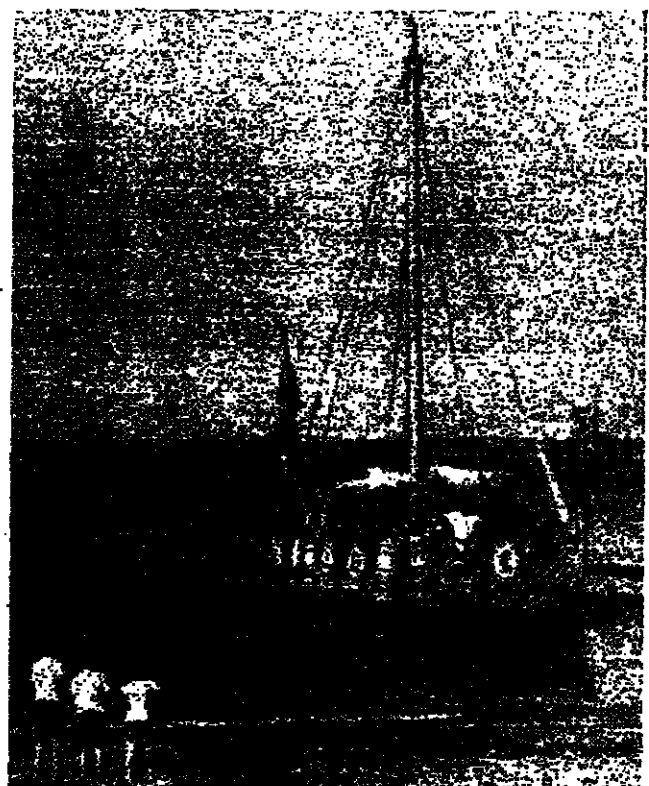
For the millennium celebration, perhaps the greatest day in the history of this fertile little island, which lies at a point approximately equidistant from Scotland, England and Ireland, visitors have come from all over the world — representatives of other parliaments as well as descendants of Manx emigrants.

### Mutiny's Descendant

Among them was C.G. Christian from Norfolk Island in the South Pacific, a direct descendant of Fletcher Christian, the Manx sailor who led the mutiny on the Bounty. Descendants of the mutineers live on Norfolk and Pitcairn islands.

The most spectacular arrival was that of 16 Norwegians who sailed from Tromsø on a 50-foot reproduction of the open Viking longship Gokstad. It capsize off the Isle of Skye, on the west coast of Scotland, but all hands landed safely Wednesday night after a 37-day voyage.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Callin of Mineral Point, Wis., were here, too, their Midwestern accents distinctive against the local brogue. Mr. Callin's father went to



The Gokstad, a reproduction of a Viking ship, beaches on the Isle of Man to help celebrate the Tynwald millennium.

Mineral Point, which has the only Manx cemetery in the United States, in the 19th century.

On the official roster of visitors, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, speaker of the

House, was listed as the American delegate. His presence was duly announced to the crowd. But no one saw him, and his office in Washington said he had never had any plans to attend.

## U.S., China Set To Sign Treaty On Trade Ties

PEKING, July 6 (UPI) — The United States and China will sign a trade agreement in Peking tomorrow despite the breakdown of their negotiations on limiting Chinese textile exports, U.S. officials said today.

The two sides agreed to hold the signing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People on Tiananmen Square, the officials said.

The agreement was initiated May 14 in Canton and Peking by U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Li Qiang, the Chinese foreign trade minister. The next step will be to send the treaty to the U.S. Congress for ratification.

The treaty grants China most-favored-nation trade status. The Commerce Department has said that Congress also will be asked to grant such tariff benefits to the Soviet Union in order to balance relations.

It is written so that the average citizen can understand what constitutes a crime.

The code forbids torture to extract confessions and bans perjury, unlawful detention and illegal searches of citizens and their homes. But it retains the death penalty for what are classified as the most heinous offenses, including homicide, robbery, arson, planting explosives, causing floods and poisoning.

An attempt also was made to define the vague label of counterrevolutionary acts that can result in capital punishment. The definition embraces offenses ranging from trying to overthrow the government, spying, bribing officials and hijacking to sabotaging of state institutions and refusal to pay taxes.

Life imprisonment may be meted out to anyone who disturbs public order, traffics in narcotics, molests a woman or leaves the country illegally.

The criminal law applies to offenses committed within Chinese territory and on Chinese vessels and aircraft, although foreigners found guilty of crimes may be deported. If a foreigner commits a serious crime against a Chinese citizen or China itself overseas, he may be charged if he visits China.

A Chinese legal expert, Sha Qianli, told the Chinese news agency that, although the Chinese constitution stipulates that the citizen's personal, democratic and other rights are inviolable by anyone or any organization, Mr. Sha said.

Justice in the past was often handed out in mass trials and convicts sometimes had no way of finding out of what crimes they were accused.

"Now, to make sure that rights of the citizen are protected, the criminal law stipulates that the citizen's personal, democratic and other rights are inviolable by anyone or any organization," Mr. Sha said.

Another law, on criminal procedures, was studied along with the criminal code by China's parliament last month. The procedures law, yet to be promulgated, is expected to define how the courts should investigate, prosecute and try cases and hand out arrest warrants.

### Mission to Peking

U.S. textile negotiators and Robert Strauss, then President Carter's special trade representative, came to Peking in late May to try to reach an agreement curbing shipments of Chinese cloth and clothing to the United States.

U.S. congressional leaders have said that Congress, under pressure from U.S. textile firms, otherwise would not ratify the trade treaty.

Mr. Strauss left Peking on May 31, saying that the talks had failed. But he said that the two nations still could go ahead and sign the trade treaty because the United States could unilaterally limit imports of Chinese textiles to satisfy the protectionist demands of Congress.

The Chinese have objected, but not angrily, to what they call the failure of the United States to compromise on the textile issue.

China exported \$106 million worth of textile products to the United States last year. But to make some of the textiles, China bought more than \$200 million worth of cotton and chemical fibers from the United States.

### China Criminal Code

PEKING, July 6 (UPI) — For the first time since the founding of the Communist Chinese state, authorities published a criminal code

### For Commonwealth Summit

## Guerrillas to Stop Raids While Queen Is in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, July 6 (AP) — The Zimbabwe African People's Union announced here today that it would cease guerrilla attacks from Zambia into Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the planned visit of Queen Elizabeth II for the summit conference of Commonwealth countries due here from Aug. 1 to 8.

A ZAPU spokesman said that he would not call the action a ceasefire, because "our forces will continue to operate in Rhodesia. The war will go on." But he said that attacks from Zambia would stop from July 25 to Aug. 10.

The announcement followed a report that a British security service had determined that it would be safe for the queen to visit Lusaka as planned during the first four days of the conference. The report, attributed to authoritative sources, contradicted an earlier British security report saying that her safety could not be assured here.

Lusaka sources said it was understood that the Zambian government, in response to British concern, had agreed to move ZAPU guerrillas away from the capital during the Commonwealth meeting. Such a move would be unlikely without ZAPU consent, observers said, since the guerrilla organization is believed to be stronger than the Zambian army.

In the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury, a military spokesman said that he was surprised by the announcement. "We haven't heard a word about this officially. We would have expected that a ceasefire is something negotiated between warring parties at a political level." A spokesman for Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa said that his office would have no comment until it received full details of the announcement in Zambia.

ZAPU and the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) have been fighting Salisbury for control of Rhodesia for six years. The guerrillas have refused to recognize the new, black-led government of Bishop Muzorewa, calling it a puppet of the whites.

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### Speech Cancellation Cited

## Carter's Indecision Worries Advisers

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — High administration officials, knowing that President Carter has suffered some political damage from his sudden, unannounced cancellation of his energy speech, are now working to undo the damage by the president's own indecision about a bold and politically risky energy program to proclaim.

Although administration officials had conveyed the impression that the speech was canceled because more time was needed to develop energy options for the president, at least two presidential advisers now say that the president's sudden switch of plans. "The cancellation just adds to the image of confusion," said one White House aide. "We probably

question of options. It was a question of his making decisions."

A senior White House official sounded a similar theme. The final substantive recommendations of the energy task force had been relayed to Mr. Carter at Camp David Tuesday night, the official said. Even though some details remained to be worked out, he explained, the president had before him "more than just a very general thrust" on the half dozen key points he was being urged to make.

Several of those close to the policy-making process were not only stunned, but discouraged by the president's sudden switch of plans. "The cancellation just adds to the image of confusion," said one White House aide. "We probably

shouldn't have scheduled it in the first place. Now, cancellation just adds to the impression that we don't know what we're doing, we're not on top of things."

But a minority thought that Mr. Carter could turn the situation to his advantage and come out looking strong if he were willing to take bold enough decisions on energy policy. "He's raised the ante — that's for sure," said a high-level economic policy-maker. "I'm not ready to say for sure he's messed it up. It's possible that he has a really big announcement to make and that he has heightened the drama of it."

But throughout the administration, officials express a sense that



President Carter

## Sandinistas Threaten Guard Supply Line

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, July 6 — Sandinista guerrillas today captured the town of San Marcos, 20 miles from Managua, driving a wedge into the national guard's supply route to the crucial southern front.

President Anastasio Somoza's guard, fighting hard but clearly on the defensive, appeared to have bogged down in its counteroffensive against rebel-held Masaya, 16 miles southeast of the capital.

The guard's attack at Masaya yesterday was quickly repulsed. It had been the president's first counteroffensive against any of the 24 cities that the Sandinistas have taken since they launched their offensive six weeks ago to try to end the 42-year-old dictatorship of the Somoza family.

If the guard cannot recapture Masaya, there will be little prospect of Gen. Somoza's regaining control of the rest of the country. The guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front hold all major population centers except Managua, nearby Granada and Caribbean ports.

In a telephone interview late yesterday, Gen. Somoza reaffirmed that he was not prepared to resign. But for the first time he refused to rule out the possibility altogether. Asked if he could see himself resigning, Gen. Somoza replied, "I cannot answer that. I'm not ready to answer that question yet."

The fall of San Marcos, in rolling green coffee-growing country southwest of here, came on the heels of the Sandinistas' capture of Jinotega, 25 miles south of Managua, last night. The capture of Jinotega gave the guerrillas a slender triangle of territory: guard supply routes from Masaya in the east to San Marcos in the west, down to Jinotega, through the junction city of Diriamba and back to Masaya.

That posed a double-edged threat to the guard by imperiling the capital and by forcing supplies and troop reinforcements to the key southern front to be flown in by helicopter.

A guard major, requesting helicopter evacuation of his troops, radioed last night from Jinotega. "We've got a mountain of dead and wounded. There's nothing more to do here. We've got to get out."

Seventeen members of the Organization of American States, including the United States, approved a resolution last month calling for Gen. Somoza's resignation to end the war. But Gen. Somoza has refused to step down until the fighting ends.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration embarked on a new attempt to restrict leftist influence in a post-Somoza Nicaraguan government. Having failed in an attempt to wean anti-Somoza conservatives and moderates away from the Sandinista cause, State Department officials in Washington said they are counting on Venezuela and Colombia to persuade the guerrillas to pursue a moderate course in the post-Somoza era.

Reliable sources here said that the United States is prepared to guarantee Gen. Somoza's resignation and to give substantial economic aid to the guerrilla-backed exile government in exchange for its expansion to include more moderate elements. The sources said that U.S. negotiators believe they have Gen. Somoza's agreement to step down. It is not known what incentives, if any, were offered him.

In Washington, other sources said that Gen. Somoza is insisting that any successor government "guarantee the integrity" of the national guard as a military institution and protect its officers against reprisals.

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## U.S. Army in Europe: Social Problems Grow

By Bernard Weinraub

BAUMHOLTER, West Germany, July 6 (NYT) — The U.S. Army in Europe is facing serious, and unanticipated, social problems: high rates of pregnancy among women soldiers and the financial and emotional difficulties afflicting the growing number of dependents living abroad.

Army officials in Heidelberg, Baumholder and other troop commands say these problems now overshadow those of the early 1970s: drug abuse, racial tension and crime. Moreover, Army officers say the current problems are both growing and more complicated because they touch the roots of the volunteer force, whose future is again being debated in Congress.

The number of pregnancies among enlisted women in the Seventh Army in West Germany is sizable, but there is some uncertainty as to just how severe the effects of the problem are.

"Pregnancy is most certainly a problem," said Brig. Gen. William Fitts, chief of personnel for the U.S. Army in Europe, echoing the views of many officers in Germany as well as within the Defense Department.

### Questions Unanswered

Estimates vary, but some personnel officers say that anywhere from 10 to 20 percent, and possibly far more, of the 13,000 Army women in West Germany are pregnant at any one time. How many are married, how many single, how many decide to have a child and take the option of leaving the Army and how many choose to have abortions is unclear.

Of 20 women in a military police company in Baumholder, for instance, nine have become pregnant since October, and two of them are married.

Restrictions supported by the Carter ad-

### High Cost of Living, Family Stress Touch the Roots of Volunteer Force

ministration bar most abortions at government expense. Two of the young women have had abortions in Europe. The others are waiting to give birth.

A ranking defense official conceded that there was "no coherent body of policy" on pregnancy and said that the Army lacked specific evidence that pregnant servicewomen on "sick call" posed greater problems than men failing to show up for work.

### Staffing Problems

However, several sergeants and junior officers in Baumholder and Kaiserslautern said pregnancy among servicewomen was taking its toll in offices and motor pools and that the problems it caused for the Army — shifting women into less taxing jobs, absences over longer periods of time, the inability of women to go to the field — posed more serious difficulties than men calling in sick.

Officially, a woman is given six weeks' medical leave after having a child. But, according to Army officers, medical problems often arise earlier and result in the women's taking time off from their jobs.

The Army currently has only a minimal education program for women — and men — on averting pregnancy and on the problems facing single parents abroad. However, the Army and Defense Department are now planning a major education campaign involving pregnancy aimed at women, and are weighing plans to increase the availability of contraceptives.

Under recent Army directives, those single parents who seek to remain in the military must guarantee that a qualified adult will care for their children in a crisis or an alert. Otherwise, the mother or father is discharged.

### Ideal GIs

In many ways the young married soldier is what officers and ranking sergeants term the ideal GI: hard-working, motivated and less prone to alcoholism, which is now a more serious problem than drugs.

However, the young married soldier is under considerable strain. Housing shortages on military bases around West Germany are forcing thousands of lower-grade enlisted men and their families to off-base.

Because the value of the dollar has plunged more than 30 percent over the last three years, straining paychecks, and because young enlisted men often must go 10

or 15 miles away from their bases to find apartments, increased marital difficulties and depression among Army wives have stirred concern in the Army hierarchy and set off a debate about the efficacy of the three-year tour for enlisted people and their dependents.

"These young girls come here, and they don't have a car, don't know the language, have a baby and are totally isolated," said Capt. Lewis Gallant, a social worker and the Army's community services worker in Baumholder.

### No Luxuries

At a tank range near Baumholder, Sgt. Robert Riese, a 22-year-old gunner and driver who lives in Wiesbaden with his wife and year-old daughter, noted that he earned, before taxes, \$915 a month. He pays about \$300 a month for a three-and-a-half-room apartment and is burdened with heavy car insurance and utility bills.

"We cut it very close," he said. "No movies, no luxuries, nothing like that. It's hard for my wife too. She doesn't speak the language. Can't communicate. Has the baby to watch. And we'll be here 16 days now in the field."

And those living off-post sometimes encounter chilly, even hostile, treatment from their German neighbors, according to several soldiers and their wives.

A lot of soldiers, a lot of wives, are simply very depressed here," said John Steffe, a civilian psychiatrist who works for the military in Kaiserslautern. "You get a lot of women saying, 'I'm only a dependent,' putting themselves down like that."

"When she tries to do something — hold a job, further her education — it's difficult because her husband moves," he said. "Resentments build. The pressures on women, on Army families, are acute, and getting more so."

position to India, apparently has received financial support from Libya to develop an atomic bomb, according to U.S. and French sources.

The sources said that Pakistani scientists probably could build a bomb easily, but that their crucial problem is to obtain a supply of weapons-grade nuclear material, either plutonium or enriched uranium.

In its approach to nonproliferation, the Carter administration has concentrated on curbing the spread of plutonium. France, which was building a nuclear reprocessing plant for Pakistan that would have produced plutonium, stopped work on the project in 1977 because of proliferation fears.

Pakistani scientists, however, appear more likely to build a bomb using enriched uranium. For this, they apparently are using technology developed by the United States and copied in some European countries.

The process involves using ultracentrifuges to enrich natural uranium, in gas form, until it can be used for weapons. Pakistan is building a gas centrifuge plant near its capital, Islamabad, apparently using plans obtained by a Pakistani agent who worked in the Urenco gas centrifuge plant at Almelo, Netherlands.

The Pakistani engineer, who used the name Abdul Qader Khan, disappeared from his job there in 1975 after he was caught reading secret documents. He is believed to be running the Pakistani project.

When a British reporter, Chris Sherwell, attempted to locate Mr. Khan's home, he was beaten in the street and Pakistan accused Mr. Sherwell yesterday of violating Pakistan's security. He is threatened with prosecution or deportation. Last week, the French ambassador to Pakistan, Pol Le Gourmelec, was attacked when he attempted to drive past the Pakistani centrifuge plant in an embassy car.

Mr. Khan, through his job in the Urenco plant, was in a position to give Pakistan a list of the centrifuge's components, which then could be purchased separately, presumably through dummy companies. Pakistani agents also bought some related patent rights in Switzerland.

The United States cut off most of its aid to the Zia government in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)







## Perceived IEA on Eve of Crucial Meeting

**POISONOUS MUSHROOM** — A cloud of flaming toxic pesticide roars upward as a series of explosions rock a chemical plant in Memphis, Tenn., hurling barrels of poisonous products hundreds of feet into the air. Fifty-eight persons were treated for smoke inhalation.

## Heavy Obstacles to Synthetic Fuel Cited

area. Paradoxically, foreign affiliates of French oil companies actively cooperate.

Direct consultations with oil company executives also figure in the links to industry. The U.S. government attaches considerable importance to participation of such oil giants as Exxon, Gulf and Mobil.

The framework for action in the event of an oil cutoff is in place. One of its features is an IEA-designed scheme to share oil among members, which in turn is linked to a plan — also in place — under which each participating country maintains emergency reserves.

## Inventories of Gasoline, Heating Oil Rise in U.S.

Some U.S. officials, however, question whether it will ever be activated. "Things would have to get rough first," says a senior Washington-based official, adding that "some high level people around here consider it our silver bullet — just in case we have to prove to oil producers that there is solidarity."

So what is IEA all about?

"For us it is a forum," says another Washington official familiar with IEA. "... a way to communicate among ourselves, to hammer

## U.S. Truckers Back on Roads, Ending Strike

*From Agency Dispatches*  
NEW YORK, July 6 — Independent truckers have pulled the rigs back onto the nation's highways to await government action on their demands for more low gasoline prices and higher speed and load limits. Their five-week strike, which closed industries as meat-packing plants and threatened critical food shortages, was

## ***FBI Blamed in '65 Rights Worker Slaying***

DETROIT, July 6 (UPI) — The American Civil Liberties Union filed a \$2 million suit yesterday, charging the FBI with responsibility for the 1965 slaying of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo and with an attempted cover-up of its involvement.

The suit, filed on behalf of Mrs. Liuzzo's family, charged that the killing resulted from the illegal activities — authorized by the FBI — of Ku Klux Klan undercover informant Gary Thomas Rowe, who was charged with murder recently in the case.

activist, was shot and killed on March 25, 1965, while driving to Montgomery, Ala., following a voting rights march. Mrs. Liuzzo was riding with one of the black marchers. The shots were fired from a passing car.

Three Ku Klux Klansmen were acquitted of state murder charges in the case, but served 7- to 10-year federal prison terms for violating Mrs. Liuzzo's civil rights. Mr. Rowe was in the same car with the Klansmen, carrying a gun.

Two of the Klansmen identified Mr. Rowe as the triggerman following their parole. An Alabama grand jury indicted him for first-degree murder last October. The trial is scheduled to begin this fall.

### Church Bombing

Mr. Simon said that FBI documents released under the Freedom of Information Act at the ACLU's request showed Mr. Rowe was hired to infiltrate the Klan in 1959 and also played a major role in assaults on Freedom Riders in 1961 and the bombing of a black church in Birmingham, Ala., in 1963.

### 'Outrageous Use'

"This is the most outrageous use of an undercover informant in United States history," Mr. Simon said.

The FBI declined to comment on the suit.


Mrs. Liuzzo, a white civil rights

## Arizona Brushfires Still Out of Control

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 6 (UPI) — Two Arizona brushfires that have charred more than 60,000 acres continued into their second week today, both out of control.

National Forest Service said firefighters hope to contain one fire by tonight. There was no estimate of when the other fire might be contained. The fires, started by lightning last Friday, have not damaged any buildings and injured one person.

As Seiko enters its second decade of world leadership in quartz technology:  
**Seiko Men's Dress Quartz Collection.**  
 So slim, so elegant. So superbly accurate.

Now you can own quality Seiko Quartz dress watch that represents a new level in fashionable sophistication. Here is impeccable styling combined with the unsurpassed accuracy and dependability of Seiko quartz. Crafted with trim good looks. Engineered with Seiko's uniquely advanced technology. In a variety of starkly beautiful styles to satisfy men of excellent taste everywhere. It's what you'd expect from Seiko, the company that sold the world's first quartz watch and that never ends its quest for quality and dedication to technology. Seiko Quartz. 



**SEIKO**  
Someday all watches will be made this way.

## Avoids Loading Cabinet With Westerners

## Canada's Clark Begins His Balancing Act

by Andrew H. Malcolm

**TAWA (NYT)** — When the Liberal Liberals vacated the prime minister's offices here last month, they put a large sign in the window facing Wellington Street. It read: "We're back!"

Over the morning the incoming Conservatives added another line, "It's what the shah said."

Though he is flying in the face of history, Prime Minister Joe Clark is organizing his administration for the long pull. Canadian Conservatives have headed the government for only 18 of the last 83 years. They are now in a minority.

Conservatives barely won controlling 136 of the 282 seats in the House of Commons and became the sixth minority government in Canada's last nine.

Mr. Clark has vowed to move as aggressively as if he had a majority. And the dynamics of the new Canadian government are likely to give him at least two offices.



**Joe Clark**

### Laying Plans

Conservative leaders will be laying plans through the summer for the vital first months of their administration. To allow ample time for the new Parliament is unlikely to be summoned before fall. And liberals, in opposition under the leadership of Elliott Trudeau, have been relatively quiet.

Clark, the first prime minister from western Canada, has added two potentially trou-  
bling hurdles. He has not made  
kind of wholesale staff changes  
characterize U.S. politics and  
were forecast by the Liberals.  
ad he started working closely  
influential bureaucrats, whose  
opinions undermined the early  
of the last Conservative prime  
minister, John Diefenbaker.  
Clark has loaded his Cabinet  
with westerners, a traditional re-  
sult that would have reflected a  
major shift of power to the  
Prairie provinces, and more  
than 50 years ago, before and  
136 Conservative members  
on the area. But Mr. Clark,  
of the delicate regional  
balance necessary here, knew that  
his Cabinet with westerners  
cost him dearly in Ontario in  
the election, and Ontario has  
lost of Canada's population.  
Despite the inevitable confusions  
of new government, Mr. Clark  
has his penchant for organ-  
izational skill that has proved in-  
valuable throughout his career. Al-  
though he has been in office for  
months ago he organized

While they have begun hedging on some campaign commitments, Mr. Clark and his ministers still insist that their first budget in the fall will contain the promised plan to allow partial tax deductions on mortgage interest, which is of special appeal to the 60 percent of Canadians who own their homes. It was these middle-class taxpayers who voted for the untested leadership of Mr. Clark, who is 40, over the 11 years of experience and accumulated grievances associated with Mr. Trudeau.

**KRONOS II STRESS**

Stress, or low resistance to stress, is one of the major causes of arthritis, rheumatism, osteoarthritis, hypertension, arthritis, ulcers.

An exclusive program invented in the United States by Dr. Robert H. Smith at the International Health Resorts, Inc., U.S.A. clinics in Beverly Hills, California, and New York and in Paris, France, in the world.

Our programs include: Stress tests, blood tests for stress mineral deficiency, serum Density Lipoproteins) and Omega-3 fatty acids.

Medical treatment in injectable form, product developed in the U.S.A., non-formulated nutrients in tablet form, a exercise and self-feedback.

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Portuguese, Arabic.

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144 South  
Beverly Hill  
Telephone:  
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centrist, is middle-of-the-road with a substantial number of so-called "red Tories" from the party's liberal wing. Mr. Clark has learned from the political dynasties forged by the provincial Conservative organizations in Ontario, where a delicate balance between ambitious social goals and stringent fiscal realities has kept the party in power for 36 years.

Several Cabinet members also head two departments, obviously a temporary arrangement until Mr. Clark can draft more representatives from Quebec, his largest problem. Within a year the government of Quebec plans a referendum to seek a new status for the largely French-speaking province.

**Special Statues**

Mr. Clark maintains a generally federalist stance, but he is known as more of a supporter of provincial rights than Mr. Trudeau. And there is a growing belief among diplomats here that Mr. Clark, the symbol of English-speaking Canada, may have an edge in the convincing English-speaking Canadians, three-quarters of the population of 23.5 million, that a special status is necessary for Quebec.

Parliament's 114 Liberal members met here recently to plan their own strategy, with the 59-year-old Trudeau in the uncustomed role of opposition leader. He urged party members to be "as aggressive and responsible" alternatives to the Progressive Conservatives. But neither the Liberals nor the New Democrats, with 26 members in Parliament, are expected to attempt to force an early election test of the Conservatives.

**KRONOS II STRESS CLINICS U.S.A.**

Stress, or low resistance to stress, is at the origin of diseases ranging from heart disease, hypertension, arthritis, ulcers, to accelerated aging.

An exclusive program intended to increase resistance to stress, developed by International Health Resorts, Inc., U.S.A., is presently being administered in stress clinics in Beverly Hills, California, and the World Trade Center, New York City, New York and in Paris, France, in the immediate future.

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## Jimmy's Gone Fishin'

In Michael Halberstam's political novel, "The Wanting of Levine," a presidential candidate figures out why he so likes fishing. No matter how disorderly the world, when one goes fishing everything focuses on the hook.

Jimmy Carter had planned to make a major television address on energy Thursday but in the end he went fishing instead. One can only hope that a lot came into focus, for in a sense it is the president who's now on the hook.

Since he appeared by the fire in a cardigan just days after taking office, Carter has hardly missed an opportunity to exhort the public on energy. Considering how consistently Americans have ignored his strictures, it would be graceless of them now to reproach him for failing to seize this opportunity for leadership. Still, it is a golden opportunity. For him to announce the speech and then cancel it is dismaying.

The popular view of Carter is that he is decent and intelligent, but that he wavers. Now, with its attention commanded by gas lines, the public is eager, even anxious for a rallying cry. The climate has ripened for decisiveness. It is surely a moment to seize. A major energy statement now could be the very fulcrum of the president's term in office.

We don't know why the president called it off, nor why it was canceled rather than postponed, nor why it was canceled so soon after it was scheduled, giving the appearance of wavering yet again.

Perhaps it became clear that just another energy speech would not do this time — but that giving it weight would have meant rushing decisions on vast and costly issues. If so,

on the merits, Carter was exactly right — better to take days of heat for a hasty speech announcement than years of heat for a hasty new energy policy.

But whatever the internal merits might be, all the public knows is that this is one of those rare times when the merits and the politics of an issue coincide. The public wants leadership from a president who seems to want to give it, and certainly needs to — but who has now backed off. Another energy speech is not the only way to climb into the bully pulpit, but having settled on that one, it would have been better to postpone rather than cancel, and better still to go ahead, saying as much possible with more to come later.

What should the country do about the immediate annoyances of gas lines? The president need not have a fully fleshed program of rationing by taxes or coupons in order to acknowledge that the present system of rationing by allocation has failed. How, when domestic oil discoveries are on the wane, should the country wean itself from imports over the long run? The president does not need to allocate billions between, say, photo-voltaic cells and shale oil in order to make a compelling case for a Synthetic Fuel Corporation.

In an ordinary time, the failure to seize the moment might be a narrow public relations error. In the present climate, it wastes a precious opportunity. Carter will have to make his major energy address sooner or later. Taking the lead then will be just that much harder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bundestag Does What's Right

Thirty-four years after the end of World War II, West Germany is still prosecuting Nazi crimes and criminals with tenacity and diligence. By voting to abolish the statute of limitations for murder, the German Bundestag has reaffirmed a longstanding national judgment on those wrongs.

In dealing with the moral debris of the early 1940s, most of the postwar governments pursued the most notorious cases rapidly and then, equally rapidly, closed the books. The argument usually held that further investigations would be harmful to national unity, and no useful purpose could be served by reopening controversies belonging to another time — etc., etc. The leading exception to that doctrine is West Germany.

It is true that the almost unimaginable enormity of Nazi crimes gives them a special place in the world's consideration. But it is

also true that German courts have followed the threads of evidence to lengths that, in 1945, very few people would have thought possible. The statute would have cut off next January any further prosecution of wartime murders, and a good many Germans were irritated by the intense foreign campaign to repeal it. To some Germans, that campaign constituted interference in their domestic affairs. But no wise government ignores what Jefferson called "a decent respect to the opinion of mankind." The United States learned the value of that precept once again, and at great cost, in the Vietnam War.

Other countries have occasionally turned away from the consideration of wartime offenses with the excuse that circumstances have changed. The postwar Germans have held to a more rigorous idea of the law.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Add One for Democracy

There are not so many democracies anywhere these days that an entry, or re-entry, to the list should go unheeded. That's the reason for a salute to Bolivia, which the other day conducted elections both mercifully unrigged and likely to be honored by the generals who have run the country the last 15 years. The generals' attitude is not to be explained by a dramatic midnight conversion to the virtues of constitutional rule. Rather, they seem eager to spare themselves the burden of putting Bolivians through the international economic wringer, as any new government must surely have to do. But forget about that for now. Bolivia has held free elections. None of the three presidential candidates, all former presidents, won the requisite absolute majority, so the newly elected congress will pick a winner soon.

That's where the problem lies. The new president will almost certainly be either Hernan Siles or Victor Paz. They were both among the founders of the MNR, the Bolivian party of economic and political modernization that came to power originally in 1952.

and if the party had not since split, either one of them would have been in a position to receive a strong popular mandate and to run a strong government. But the party split, and so neither one is in that position. Moreover, because of the military's 15-year hold on politics, a whole generation has come of age unschooled in the habits of compromise and restraint essential for the operation of any democratic system. The economy is weak, unbalanced and debt-ridden, and the international bankers demand austerity measures that will be at best painful and at worst destabilizing.

The United States, which has been urging the return of democracy to Bolivia, can hardly relax now. One helpful thing the administration could do would be to reconsider its plans for releasing tin from the American stockpile. Such sales lower the price of a commodity that provides the bulk of Bolivia's foreign exchange. Democracy in Bolivia deserves a break.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Suspicious Confirmed

The statement by a senior official that President Carter had not been satisfied with the draft of his address will not satisfy Americans in general. Rather, they may consider this as confirming their suspicion that the White House is not in a position to cope effectively with domestic problems. However, Carter may indeed have been dissatisfied with the draft since his advisers disagree on how to fight inflation without giving rise to another recession. In the view of Billy Graham, Americans see a near disaster.

— From Die Welt (Hamburg).

#### Conflicting Advice

President Carter once more seems to have been the victim of conflicting advice. While some of his aides suggested that he use the general mood of crisis in the country and in Congress for promoting his energy program, others including Blumenthal, Eizenstadt and Schlesinger warned against precipitate action. The prevailing view in Washington is that the president will soon announce a new date for delivering his fifth emergency message.

— From the Allgemeine Zeitung.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1904

NEW YORK — The celebration of the 128th anniversary of American independence passed off this week with fewer casualties than usual. In New York there were 411 accidents and only five deaths. Most of the injuries were due to fireworks, and the remainder to toy, or real, pistols: two hundred arrests have been made for carrying revolvers. A foolish Scotsman selected yesterday to raise the British flag in Manhattan, but the same was promptly removed by five soldiers, acting on their own initiative. Acts to prohibit the use of fireworks are being considered, as 85 fires occurred in New York owing to the indiscriminate use of fireworks.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1929

NEW ORLEANS — Faced with prospects of martial law following yesterday's disastrous riots between striking street car workers and strikebreakers imported by the Public Service Corporation, the city became even more tense today when members of the building trade unions declared their intention of calling a "sympathetic" walkout. Central streets have been barricaded with barbed-wire entanglements and machine guns have been placed at vantage points. The otherwise gay old Creole city resembles an armed camp. The city seems solidly in support of the strikers, and three policemen have resigned rather than fight the strikers.



## SALT-2 and Finlandization

By George F. Will

LONDON — "Europe" is still primarily a geographical, not a political or even cultural expression. Finland and Turkey, for example, have little in common. Little, that is, except Finlandization.

That political expression denotes a kind of accommodation that non-Communist states make to Soviet desires. Japan showed signs of Finlandization in 1976, when it denied the United States full access to a MIG-25 landed in Japan by a Soviet defector. Today Turkey, a NATO member, shows signs of Finlandization in refusing to allow, without Soviet permission, overflights by U.S. aircraft needed for verifying SALT-2.

The decoupling of Turkey from the West should be borne in mind when considering Europe's attitudes about SALT-2. Having recently spent several days with some European leaders considering SALT-2, I am convinced that most want it ratified — less because they admire the agreement than because they fear political consequences of rejection.

The Russians are encouraging Europeans to believe that amendments to SALT-2 would mean the end of the entire SALT process. And European leaders are afraid that their publics might then develop a demoralizing sense that things are unraveling. This would be especially harmful on the eve of difficult European decisions about modernization of theater nuclear forces.

#### Neutron Shadow

European leaders live in the shadow of the neutron weapons fiasco, in which the United States encouraged European governments to prepare public opinion for those weapons, and then retreated. Soviet leaders surely were emboldened by their success in manipulating European opinion and influencing Western behavior.

European leaders fear that rejection of SALT-2 might cause European publics to think that the "centrality" of U.S.-Soviet relations has crumbled. There might be a tendency for European governments to decouple from the United States and seek separate accommodations with the Soviet Union.

But to the extent that SALT is considered the "centrality" of U.S.-Soviet relations, it is playing a role which it is utterly unsuited to. Indeed, to the extent that SALT has come to be considered "indispensable," it is imperative that Western nations promptly demonstrate that they can, if necessary, dispense with SALT.

To the extent that SALT is considered the essence of confidence, to that extent a democratic government is under the constant pressure of public opinion to conclude agreements. And to that extent, there is deep-seated reluctance to give such agreements the kind of scrutiny that might lead to the inconvenient conclusion that the agreements are disadvantageous.

European leaders are clearly worried about the SALT-2 protocol, which is supposed to expire at the end of 1981, four years before the treaty. They worry that the protocol will have a political afterlife; that weapons that were restricted by it will continue to be regarded as "problems"; and that the United States will be reluctant to proceed with those weapons.

Europeans are especially concerned, in this regard, about the fate of ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles. The protocol limits those weapons to ranges of 600 kilometers, thereby rendering them virtually useless. Without such limits, those weapons would help redress the alarming imbalance in continental strategic

forces, an imbalance that grows as the Russians race ahead with development of 4,000-kilometer range SS-20 missile.

The Carter administration says that longer-range GLCMs and SLCMs will not be ready for deployment before the protocol expires. But the administration slowed development of those weapons in anticipation of its concession that produced the range limits. Many Europeans wish the United States would underscore the temporary nature of the protocol limits by quickly indicating a decision to deploy, not merely test, long-range GLCMs and SLCMs.

Europe's primary worry was expressed eight years ago by a Newsweek columnist who has gone on to other things. He wrote:

"My concern is that the Soviet leaders — and particularly the Soviet military — may be deliberately exploiting SALT to attain military 'superiority' over the United States. In that context SALT serves as a useful tactic, inhibiting U.S. efforts to improve... the U.S. defense potential, and strengthening the hand of those in the United States that argue for a lower U.S. defense posture as a means for promoting an eventual arms control agreement with the Soviet Union."

Today many of those who argue that way, whose hands are strengthened by the SALT process, are conducting the SALT process. They are in government, as the author of that passage, Zbigniew Brzezinski, well knows.

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## 'Holocaust' and Swiss Myths

By Jean Ziegler

GENEVA — A Swiss myth has crumbled in the wake of the showing here of "Holocaust." A generation of Swiss people who reached adult age after 1945 and are now between 20 and 40 years old, suddenly has discovered this country's unavowable past.

Although the U.S. television series covered events in Nazi Germany, the showing here was accompanied by a debate involving politicians, historians — and surviving witnesses. They revealed the truth of Switzerland's role.

The myth was of a fighting Switzerland, opposed by Nazism, determined to resist at all costs. And determined to welcome within its fiercely guarded borders the persecuted, the political refugees, the survivors of the camps — whatever their nationality.

#### Reality

This version of events was carefully nurtured by successive governments of the Swiss Confederation and by our press. The reality of the 1939-1945 period here was starkly different.

During the Nazi era, Switzerland took in 300,000 refugees. But only 29,000 of them were Jews. As Swiss people were reminded of this fact recently, I illustrate, the major national magazine, published a photograph showing Swiss Army officers driving back wretched Jewish women and children into German-occupied France.

As early as 1937, the Swiss government was informed about the genocide in preparation against the Jews and other minorities in Hitler's Germany. The courageous work of the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee, headquartered in Geneva, provided a blueprint of German intentions.

Yet the Swiss authorities turned a blind eye to the tragedy unfolding on our borders as the years passed. In 1938, the Anschluss made 180,000 Austrian Jews subject to

the racist code known as the Nuremberg laws. Their lives were clearly in danger. Alarmed, President Franklin Roosevelt called an international conference on refugees which met in July in Evian just over the French border from Geneva. The Swiss delegation refused to join in a campaign to save victims of Nazi persecution.

In 1939, Switzerland established new regulations requiring German Jews to have visas in order to enter Switzerland. Non-Jewish Germans were allowed to cross the border normally, but German citizens with "J" stamped in their passports were only admitted to Switzerland in rare cases.

#### Fall of France

In 1942, after the fall of France, Jews from all over Europe, who had retreated into unoccupied France, tried by the thousands to reach the Swiss border.

Their tragedy was illustrated by the fate of Eli and Jan Friedlander, as recounted by their son Saul Friedlander, professor at the University of Geneva and Jerusalem. Imprisoned in France, the Friedlanders escaped and tried to pass the Swiss border through the mountains overlooking the Lake of Geneva. Pursued by the Swiss Army and police, they were arrested and turned back to be recaptured by the German occupiers in France. They were sent to Germany and died there in the concentration camps. Thousands of others went the same route to the same death.

In 1943, as an Allied victory appeared increasingly inevitable, Switzerland began to loosen its refugee policy. In December, the government decided to take in 1,000 Jewish children from camps in France.

Swiss journalist Paul-Henri Deshauss wrote: "The humanitarian attitude which is part of our country's tradition has been re-

Spit of '76

## Pompous Synonym Obsessive Corrector

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "Appoint a political committee" charged to the political answer to charges of confusion and inaction. When the word "committee" became synonymous with "delay" in an impatient public's mind, a new, active-sounding phrase was employed: The politician would crisply and authoritatively "designate a task force," which had the connotation of aircraft carriers churning resolutely toward Midway Island and a rendezvous with destiny.

Government task forces proliferated in the 1960s, if only to accomplish the mission of task forcing. Members of these task forces occasionally verified their own favorite noun by saying, "We've been tasked to..."

When the task forces were recognized as the same old committees wearing gold braid and epaulettes, a new term was sought to convey action rather than consultation. The preferred new word comes from British military aviation, which has since been adopted by British business executives: the Group. (In late-night television movies, the Group Leader is the handsome one who usually crashes.)

Accordingly, when a bunch of guys get together in the White House Situation Room to figure out how to shape an image or sell a treaty, they now call themselves a Group. In the case of SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty), the Group has added a refinement: Since the way to justify time taken for a long midday meal is to call it a "working lunch," and since the way to get a few weeks in the sun is to take a "working vacation," the name of the most modern committee is a "Working Group." Presumably, "the SALT Working Group," as it is officially designated, can thus be distinguished from, say, "the SALT Playing Group," or "the SALT Lollygagging Group."

One day soon, someone will appoint a committee to designate a task force to assemble a working group to pick a new name for a committee.

#### Out of Luck

A curious sentence, or an odd collection of words preceding a period, recently appeared in The New York Times: "The least fortuitous time to go abroad probably is with your children, or when you are a child."

We can assume that the writer meant "The worst time to travel abroad is when you are a child, traveling with your parents."

Verbal syntax aside, consider the misuse of "fortuitous." "Fortunate" means "lucky"; "fortuitous" means "by chance," "accidental."

Both "fortunate" and "fortu-

sous" come from the same roots as "fortune," which "chance," but the difference is designed to separate the meanings of chance. "Fortune" notes the workings of chance; "fortunate" describes the results of those workings of chance.

The only reason for the use of the word "fortuitous" is to rate those meanings. If it is a pompous synonym "fortunate," the word loses its pose.

Unfortunately, both Mr. Webster's Eighth Collegiate Webster's New World Dictionary admit, as a second definition "fortunate" meaning of "a noun." That's too complex error should be described as properly, the American Heritage Dictionary writes "fortunate" ten confused with fortunate connotes it as "loose usage."

When in doubt, remember immortal words of General man at the Battle of All: "Hold the fortuitous!"

#### Soundalikes

Compulsive correctors like take the old phrase "spit it out" and prettify it to "spitting out." That's a mistake: "Spit" is "perfect likeness," and the sound stands for "and" — "soup 'n' fish," which should be corrected to "souping fish."

In a piece about soundalikes exonerated the snobbish use of "spit it out" to "spitting." Her, I was unable to come up with decent etymology of "spit," though its origin as a verb, not a noun, is from the mouth, traced to the 10th century; it is as a noun, meaning "like" is obscure.

Atlanta-born Jean Gluck to suggest that "spit" should be written as "spit" — the "spirit" or "ghost" — the "spit" and image (voc: "spit 'n' image") of his father speculates, adding facetiously, eliminates the need for an exact parent.

She could be right; many English forms are preserved in Southern regionalisms, and "spit" is a more exact meaning for "counterpart" the spewing action that signs a subway prohibitory.

Such folk etymology is seductive but it is hard to dispute. The Samuel Johnson, slang, who held that the "spit 'n' image" came from the notion of "speaking likeness," cited uses in the early 17th century to make the point: "He's e' like thee as th' hadst spit him."

As a gun lobbyist would say, "Images don't spit" — people. Though others may summon from the vasty deep, I will toughen on the derivation "spit," meaning "likeness" with American redundancy — "image" — tacked on later. For correspondence on this matter be unavailing.

#### How Now?

At this point in time, let us amine what is happening to "it." Because of its bluntness immediacy, the word is scorned by circumlocutionists. Instead, prefer currently, which evoke picture of a person watching current of events flow by, or, for, which incites to confusion. "Presently" was coined to mean "present," but centuries ago can mean soon, shortly, in a little while and momentarily, now it means both "now" and "soon," and word that is best forgotten, at least for the time being.

Meanwhile, the rejected "now" is making its appearance: "Goodbye," "Bye, now," "What's that mean?" "Goodbye for now as meaningless as 'Goodbye later.'" Perhaps the speaker is trying to soften the impact of "goodbye" using the modifier in the same "now" is used to soothe — "N now, everything's going to be right."

More about language present. Take care, now.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Contraction Cycle Suggested

## Research Indicates Sun Is Shrinking

By Walter Sullivan

YORK (NYT) — The sun is in a period of decline. A

of physicists believe that

clear fires may be burning

and that it is slowly shrinking.

The report suggests that the

sun's size has been dwindling for

centuries.

The sun, which had been believed

to be the hydrogen bomb, the

fusion of atoms of hydro-

gen, is estimated to be

shrinking at a rate of 0.3

miles of the sun's

0.8-mile diameter each year.

The shrinkage is only

one-tenth of 1 percent a century.

The sun is so large that, had it

not been constant throughout the

lifetime of 4.6 billion years, it

would have long since have van-

ished.

Based on this, some astro-

nomers, such as Dr. Martin

Schulz of Princeton Univer-

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shrinking at a rate of 0.3

miles a year, of course, is the

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Kitt Peak National Observa-

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last year that the temperature on the sun's surface dropped in 1977. It was the first such drop to be recorded.

The shrinkage evidence so far consists largely of measurements taken at various observatories since the 19th century. It has been compiled by Dr. John Eddy of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Mass., and Armin Reimers, a computer specialist with S. Ross and Co. in Boston. Analyzing solar measurements made by the Royal Greenwich Observatory in England from 1836 to 1953, they found a relatively uniform shrinkage in both the vertical and horizontal diameters of the sun.

Such a trend was then found in similar measurements made by the Naval Observatory since 1846, but in its records the shrinkage rate on the vertical axis was 50 percent faster. Astronomers at the Naval Observatory say that this discrepancy indicates the difficulty of determining slight changes in the solar diameter. The heat of the sun affects the instruments used to make the measurements, and any change in instruments or method can introduce a bias.

The astronomers have proposed to Dr. Eddy that the sun-measuring records of other observatories be analyzed, notably that of South Africa's Cape Observatory, which views the sun from another direction and under different environmental conditions. Reimers is receptive to the idea that the sun may be shrinking, but that shrinkage could help explain another mystery: why the sun does not seem to be generating all its energy by the fusion process long assumed to make such stars shine. Since 1964, efforts to detect the neutrinos that would be a byproduct of fusion have failed. Because of their peculiar properties, neutrinos should fly out of the sun's core unimpeded and be detectable deep under the earth.

The assumed solar energy process is the fusing of hydrogen into helium through a series of reactions called the proton-proton chain. Dr. Raymond Davis Jr. of the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, N.Y., has been trying to detect the neutrinos that should be flying from the sun as a result of these reactions.

To avoid extraneous radiation, his observations have been made almost a mile under ground in the Homestake gold mine in Lead, S.D., using a 100,000-gallon tank of cleaning fluid (tetrachlorethylene) as a detector. Isotopes of chlorine 37 in this fluid are converted to argon 37 when hit by a neutrino.

Last February Dr. Davis and his colleagues told the American Physical Society that the production rate was one-third what it should be from the standard model of the sun, which assumes that all its energy is produced by fusion and that its core temperature is almost 30 million degrees Fahrenheit.

Long-Term Cycle

Dr. Eddy noted that in 1854, long before the discovery of fusion reactions, Hermann von Helmholtz theorized that the heat in the core of a star is generated by gradual contraction. A modification of this was suggested in the 1930s by Lev Landau in the Soviet Union. In the sun, some theorists now suggest, there may be a long-term cycle of shrinkage in which the energy derives chiefly from contraction, followed by a period of expansion under the influence of revitalized fusion reactions.

A possible confirmation of long-term shrinkage of the sun has been remarked by Dr. Eddy in the report by Clavius, a Renaissance chronicler, of the solar eclipse in 1567. Computer calculations find that it should have been total, with the sun completely hidden by the moon. Instead it was "annular," with its rim visible around the moon. An explanation could be that the sun was considerably bigger then.

Dr. Eddy presented preliminary results of his work at last month's meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Wellesley, Mass. Subsequently another analysis of solar diameter changes was published in the journal *Science* as a possible indication of cyclic changes in the "solar constant" — the sun's energy output. It was assumed that when solar energy increases, the sun expands.

It's Raining Frogs in Asia, Tass Reports

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI) — A recent thunderstorm rained frogs on the Central Asian village of Dargan-Ata on the Amu Darya River, Tass reported yesterday.

"The nature of such live rains was well studied," Tass said. "Whirlwinds pick up living and inanimate objects off the ground and from small streams and carry them up to the clouds. When the air flow grows weaker the traveling return to the ground together with the rain," Tass added.

The agency said the frogstorm at Dargan-Ata was nothing compared to an earlier report of a thunderstorm raining silver coins in the Gorky region.

This year a fortunate number of individuals and groups — both Mexican and Foreign — will enjoy 66 separate events comprising Classical Music, Popular and Folklore music, Theatre, Dance, Art Exhibitions, Cinema and Lectures — 66 in all. This year too all hotel and transportation facilities were fully booked, and we want you to know about the International Cervantes Festival.

The three-week program takes place in the colonial City of Guanajuato (founded in 1530). The 4-hour drive from Mexico City follows the historical highway known in Spanish as "La Ruta de la Independencia." En route one may visit San Miguel Allende, another colonial town from the 16th century with its modern Institute devoted to art and literature, and see the unchanged homes of several thousand retired Canadian and North American residents who enjoy its year-round Spring-like climate and Mexican hospitality.

Then on to Dolores, the provincial town where Padre Hidalgo gave the famous cry, "Viva la Independencia! Viva Mexico," which marked the separation from Spain. Arriving in Guanajuato City itself is a unique experience. Its houses, theatres, plazas and cobblestoned streets make the perfect setting for a world event of the size and importance which the International Cervantes Festival presents each year.

Guanajuato has an age-old tradition of culture. Its University is one of the oldest in Mexico and the Spanish spoken there is reputed to be among the best in the country; thus a long time ago the love for Cervantes was born in Guanajuato. It was in the 1950's that Cervantes "Entretenimiento" began to be performed in a public square by amateur actors. Gradually, culminating in the International Cervantes Festival. Today this festival is perhaps the most important in America, in range and scope: it includes theatre, music, dance, cinema and visual arts.

As a direct result of the First Lady of Mexico — Mrs. Carmen Romano de López Portillo — being designated President of the Festival, the event widened its horizons and extended its aims to produce an International Arts Festival which would bring to America — to Mexico — the best in the field of contemporary art from all over the world. It is also intended that Mexico, in its turn, use the Festival to show the best of its art to foreign visitors who come to the festival as well as to overseas artists, enabling them to take back to their own countries some of the essence of Mexican culture.

The Organizing Committee of the VII INTERNATIONAL CERVANTES FESTIVAL, directed by Mr. Hector Vasconcelos, publishes this message outlining the scope and variety of this year's Festival so as to acquaint interested readers with what happens in culture in Mexico, and that they may make their plans (and early reservations!) to be present for a similar presentation in 1980.



ANATOMIC ORNAMENT — Big Brother is not listening in on conversations in Duesseeldorf, despite appearance. This huge ear on a house wall is merely the local art academy's students idea of architectural decoration; an idea shared by the city fathers and the building's dwellers.

## Historian T. Harry Williams Dies; Honored for Profile of Huey Long

BATON ROUGE, La., July 6 (UPI) — T. Harry Williams, 70, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian who detailed the life and times of Gov. Huey Long of Louisiana, died today after a long illness.

Mr. Williams, who was regarded by his colleagues as perhaps the nation's greatest living Civil War historian, won the Pulitzer Prize for biography and a National Book Award in 1970 for his exhaustive work, "Huey Long," on the authoritarian Louisiana governor who was assassinated in 1935.

His other books included "Lincoln and His Radicals" in 1941, "Lincoln and His Generals" in 1952 and "P.G.T. Beauregard: Napoleon in Gray" in 1955.

Nikolai Zinoviev

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI) — Nikolai Zinoviev, 91, a Soviet artist, has died, Tass said yesterday. Mr. Zinoviev was noted for his lacquer miniature paintings.

Antonio Maria Barbieri

MONTEVIDEO, July 6 (Reuters) — Cardinal Antonio Maria Barbieri, 86, died today. Church

sources said that he had suffered from Parkinson's disease.

The only Roman Catholic cardinal in the history of Uruguay, he was the archbishop of Montevideo from 1940 until last year. He was made a cardinal in 1958.

Marino Moretti

FORLÌ, Italy, July 6 (AP) — Marino Moretti, 93, one of Italy's leading novelists and poets, died today at his home near here.

Mr. Moretti wrote dozens of novels, including "The Voice of God" in 1920 and "The Widow of Fioravanti" in 1940. One of his last collections of poems was "Three Years and a Day," published in 1971.

Emile Dewoitine

TOULOUSE, France, July 6 (Reuters) — Emile Dewoitine, 87, a French aviation pioneer, died here yesterday.

Between the two world wars, Mr. Dewoitine built some of the first aircraft with metal fuselages. His best known aircraft was the Dewoitine D-520 fighter, used by the French Air Force during the 1940 German invasion.

## Guidelines Outdated, Some Say

## Genetic Testing Rules Irk U.S. Industry

By Katherine Ellison

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) — A company in California, nearing commercial production of synthetic insulin by means of genetic engineering, has intensified its research in order to begin tests on animals.

This has brought it up against a federal requirement that the National Institutes of Health approve all experiments using more than 10-liter batches (about 11 quarts) of genetic material. The company, Genentech Inc. of South San Francisco, will use more.

Genentech's experiments involve a new technology through which pieces of DNA, the genetic material that determines the hereditary characteristics of all living cells, are extracted from one organism and spliced in a test tube to those of another. The so-called recombinant DNA could lead to new life forms: Rats that warble, for instance, or plants that produce cheap fuel.

Genentech, which last year found a way to make bacteria produce insulin, is probably the leading American company working with recombinant DNA.

Its breakthrough last year was heralded as a boon to diabetics, of whom one in 20 is allergic to the animal insulin now in use.

The firm already has contracted with Eli Lilly, the giant pharmaceutical company that controls 90 percent of the insulin market, to develop marketable synthetic insulin as soon as possible.

Genentech's decision to speed up its genetic research emphasizes industry's impatience with the NIH guidelines, which are binding only on researchers receiving federal funds, but which commercial scientists have followed voluntarily until this year.

Distribution Problem

Genentech gets no federal funds. "Because we've been the leaders in this technology, we've had to deal with the problem of how to get the insulin out to diabetics in this country," Genentech president Bob Swanson said.

"We're now working as fast as we can to produce enough for animal tests in the fall. You have to do things on a larger scale to make the tests."

According to the British magazine *Nature*, Genentech's action sets a precedent for at least four similar small companies involved in genetic research — three in the United States and one in Luxembourg. All say they have stayed within NIH guidelines so far.

These federal standards were developed in 1976, when many scientists involved in genetic research expressed fear that the work might inadvertently result in the creation

of a super-resistant new bug, such as a deadly virus. Now, however, many of the same scientists are chafing under the constraints, and say that new evidence indicates some of them may not be necessary.

"The hazards have been exorbitantly overstated," said DeWitt Stetten, NIH deputy director for science. Mr. Stetten said he resigned as chairman of the NIH recombinant DNA advisory committee a year and a half ago "partly because we were in the process of constructing an elaborate system of precautions for something that wasn't really dangerous in the first place."

But Genentech's move has met with resistance in California, where several communities have ordi-

stances that require industry to stay within NIH guidelines.

In the meantime, controversy continues about the possible risks of recombinant DNA research.

In a report to the recombinant advisory committee, Prof. Richard Goldstein of the Harvard Medical School, a committee member, cited new research indicating that some of the so-called "safe strains" of recombinant bacteria now used in genetic research can survive both laboratory disposal treatment and conditions inside human intestines for longer periods than were predicted when the NIH standards were established.

A recent article in *Nature*, however, says there is a "built-in safeguard" in the strain that would preclude epidemics.

## Natural Herbicide Search: Sunflower Could Be Key

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI) —

Agriculture Department scientists are taking small but important steps in a search for natural herbicides. They have found sunflower plants can inhibit growth of the toughest weeds.

Greenhouse tests at the department's Plant Disease Research Laboratory in Frederick, Md., found that sunflower extracts inhibited growth of selected weeds by 50 percent to 75 percent, officials reported. Field tests lasting one year were not as successful, but scientists said that it may take several growing seasons for sunflowers to build up enough toxin to suppress weeds.

There is new interest in natural herbicides as petroleum-based, man-made herbicides skyrocket in price and create environmental problems.

Plant physiologist Gerald Leather — who is studying the natural ability of some plants to imperil others — said the exact chemicals in the sunflower that are toxic to other plants have not been identified. In one experiment, however, he isolated a substance given off by sunflower roots that inhibited growth of pigweed by 65 percent.

In greenhouse tests, the sunflower was successful in inhibiting jimsonweed, velvetleaf, johnsongrass, curlydock, red sorrel, ragweed, purslane, Pennsylvania smartweed, wild mustard and lambsquarters.

The mysterious ability of some plants to attack others is called allelopathy. Mr. Leather said the phenomenon may someday give crops built-in weed control through plant breeding or genetic engineer-

ing. It could also help in the development of safer and more stable herbicides. Use of allelopathic plants in crop rotation could provide long-term weed suppression.

Besides inhibiting weeds, sunflower extract can stimulate other weed seeds to germinate. "This may lead to sprays that kill weeds by 'waking up' their seeds in the soil just prior to winter," Mr. Leather said. Other plants with capacity to kill weeds include oats, walnut trees, some varieties of cherry and cucumber and many wild plants.

While Mr. Leather makes progress with sunflowers to control weeds, another scientist, Robert Emge, is studying use of an imported fungus against weeds. The fungus is one of a group of rusts that leave rust-colored blotches on infected plants.

Scientists are directing their work at a specific weed, rush skeletonweed, which is spreading in rangeland, roadside areas and wasteland in the West. If the weed spreads to croplands, it would rob crops of nutrients and moisture and damage harvesting equipment.

Scientists found that a rust fungus imported from Europe infects skeletonweeds but not other plants.

Greenhouse tests and fieldwork in California and Idaho showed that dusting the weed with rust fungus spores and talc could reduce the weed's ability to make seed by as much as 65 percent. "Because they are host-specific and their spores are easily disseminated by the wind," Mr. Emge said, "rusts are ideal biocontrol agents."

## INTERNATIONAL CERVANTES FESTIVAL presents MEXICO'S MODERN CULTURE

It reflects today's continuation of Mexico's 3500 year cultural heritage, originating from our Pre-Colombian ancestors and added to over the centuries through Spanish influence. The International Cervantes Festival presentation is assisted by the State of Guanajuato and appreciates the participation of twenty culture-conscious nations from around the world. The entire program is under the patronage of Sra. Carmen Romano de López Portillo wife of the President of the Republic of Mexico.



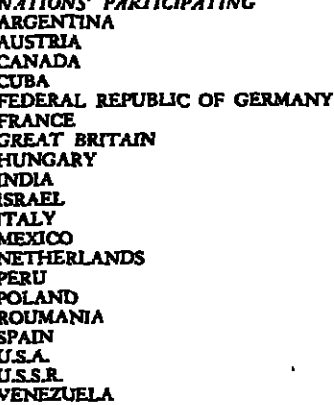
Matilde Rosengreich



Panoramic view of Guanajuato



Young Vic a new production



NATIONS PARTICIPATING

ARGENTINA  
AUSTRIA  
CANADA  
CUBA  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
FRANCE  
GREAT BRITAIN  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
ISRAEL  
ITALY  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
PERU  
POLAND  
ROMANIA  
SPAIN  
U.S.A.  
U.S.S.R.  
VENEZUELA



MRS. CARMEN ROMANO DE LOPEZ PORTILLO

President of The International Cervantes Festival.

The First Lady of Mexico presides, in addition to the International Cervantes Festival, over many social and cultural activities devoted to the welfare of Mexico's needy, especially women and children. For example: Mrs. López Portillo has just returned from Algeria where she presided over the convention concerned with "The Year of the Child"; additionally she is the driving force behind such local institutions as the National System for Family Development (D.I.F.), The National Fund for Social-Cultural Activities (F.O.N.A.P.A.S.), The National Board of Voluntary Workers, The Acapulco Center and The Hellenistic Institute, the "Life and Movement Graduate School of Music" and the Mexico City Philharmonic Orchestra.



## VII INTERNATIONAL CERVANTES FESTIVAL

Emerson 304, México 5, D.F. Tel: 250-0988



## Kissinger Second-Guesses the 3d World, U.S.

NEW YORK (WP) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was interviewed last week in New York by Stephen S. Rosenfeld of The Washington Post editorial page.

**Interview:**  
**Rosenfeld:** Where did you leave Rhodesia?  
**Kissinger:** The biggest problem in southern Africa was the relationship between the white and black communities and the growing attempt of outside powers — especially the Soviet Union and Cuba — to use this process for their own geopolitical ends. We attempted to find a solution which responded to the aspirations of the black majority, and at the same time permitted the black and white communities to live side by side.

We thought this essential for two reasons: First, if we could bring about a biracial society on the basis of black majority rule in Rhodesia while protecting minority rights, this would provide a bridge to solving the much more difficult problems of South Africa. Secondly, it would give us a platform compatible with our principles, from which we could resist radical and outside powers attempting to exploit this process for essentially geopolitical reasons.

By October, 1976, we had arranged a conference, in which all the black Rhodesian leaders and Ian Smith participated — the only time all parties joined a negotiation. That conference started about three or four days before our election. After the defeat of Ford, it was clear that a different policy toward Africa would be followed by the new administration. As a result, the conference stalled until the inauguration. Shortly afterward, the conference blew up, partly because the radical members escalated their demands and partly because the new administration had lost interest in the existing framework.

**Q:** A "different policy"?  
**A:** Overall in respect to Africa and also specifically toward Rhodesia. Certainly all the pronouncements promised a new approach to African problems and the tilt would be more toward the radical side.

**Q:** Thereby giving the Patriotic Front some reason to wait around a bit for a better deal?  
**A:** The impression was created that the emotional sympathies were on the side of Mugabe. This tended to push Nkomo even closer to Mugabe and both thought they would get a better deal holding out.

### The Carter Approach

**Q:** How would you describe the Carter approach?  
**A:** I believe that the administration approach operates on the assumption that we can win over the Third World radicals by co-opting their program. For the moderate group this may be possible. But for the rest I believe that it dooms us to chasing a mirage. The ideological radicals are usually anti-U.S., almost always anti-capitalist. Paradoxically, the closer we seek to approach this ideological group, the further we drive them away. Third World radicals cannot afford to be identified with the United States, and beyond a point approaching them radicalizes them even more.

**Q:** Wasn't your own Rhodesia plan co-opting some of the radical program?  
**A:** My plan was to co-opt the program of moderate evolutionary reform, that is to say majority rule, and minority rights. At the same time we sought to create a kind of a firewall between those whose radicalism was ideological and those whose radicalism was geared to specific issues. We could meet the demands for majority rule; we could seek to co-opt the ideological radicals; our goal was to isolate them.

**Q:** How did you feel about the administration's understanding of African problems?  
**A:** I believe they're operating on their own theory with which I do not agree.

**Q:** Still?  
**A:** Still. I think, in the case of Andy Young, they are applying the experience of the American civil-rights movement in the South. Young made a noble contribution there but the African context is totally different. The practical effect of this misconception is that in Africa we are being operationally on the side of the ideological radicals as against the moderates. The radicals have adopted a program of majority rule so extreme as to be incompatible with the survival of the minority and, therefore, incompatible with the peaceful evolution of the larger problem of South Africa.

**Q:** Does the internal settlement meet the requirement of your own plan of '76?

**A:** The issue is not any particular plan but a direction — specifically, where should be the weight of the American policy? Should we be on the side of those who are willing to rely on evolution, or on the side that seeks its aim by guerrilla warfare? Should we encourage the side willing to work for a biracial society, or the side who want a kind of absolute majority rule?

I fear that we have been in practice in favor of the radicals against the moderates. That course will lead to war between the races. But it is not too late to change; we still have some margin for maneuver and some time. This is why I am speaking out.

### Political Offers

**Q:** One hears from this administration that if the United States is going to have the cooperation of the front-line states and of the rest-line states, if you will, like Nigeria, it has to make a political offer that even the radical Patriotic Front people will find acceptable.

**A:** But this reasoning will lead us to a vicious circle, because if the side that threatens to continue fighting can set the terms, then we are encouraging the continuation of the fighting and an escalation of radical demands. The inevitable result will be that the most radical element will dominate.

Take the example of the sanctions. I could see that a prudent administration would want to wait until it has a consensus, at least with Britain and with some other countries, on the lifting of sanctions. This could be accomplished without — as the administration has done — putting ourselves philosophically totally on the radical side.

When the White House attacked the constitutional provisions for protecting the minority as undemocratic, it really challenged any concept of constitutional guarantees. It is, after all, the essence of constitutional guarantees that they give the minority powers relatively disproportionate to their numbers. If the majority can do anything it wishes, you would not need constitutional guarantees. The criticism that the minority has disproportionate power could also be made against our Constitution. The Bill of Rights means that the majority of the Congress cannot do certain things.

In the case of Rhodesia we have gone beyond a tactical decision on lifting sanctions. We have put ourselves philosophically on the side of the radical version of majority rule. We have given political support to those who want to come to power by military means.

**Q:** Cyrus Vance is a good lawyer. How does he make this kind of mistake?  
**A:** I would like to express my very high regard for Cyrus Vance. He is one of the most thoughtful and decent people I know and I sympathize with what he is up against. It is a different philosophy by the administration. Cyrus Vance's associates — certainly Andy Young — believe that the wave of the future is represented by the radical elements in Rhodesia and Africa. Therefore, they will not adopt a position that would be objected to either by the so-called Patriotic Front or by other radical African leaders.

This course will gain us short-term support. In the long term it will either fail and, when our impotence is patent, sour our relations with Nigeria and Tanzania. Or it will write the script for Soviet and Cuban intervention. Or it will succeed in Rhodesia and thereby make South Africa insoluble. We run the risk of a verbal position that is radical, a practical position that is impotent, and a theory justifying Cuban and Soviet intervention whenever they judge it is time to heat up conditions again.

### Easy Exaggerations

**Q:** Vance and Carter profess to be pretty much at ease at the spectacle of nominally radical regimes coming to power in Rhodesia and perhaps elsewhere, too. They figure that the Soviet component is easy to exaggerate, and that local nationalism will take over.

**A:** I don't share this view because it is surely not relevant to southern Africa; nor is there much evidence for it elsewhere. It will force us inexorably on the road in which we produce chaos without contributing to a solution.

**Q:** Is Soviet policy in Rhodesia particularly inflammatory?

**A:** I would characterize it as maintaining the

option of becoming inflammatory when it suits their purpose and giving enough support to the radical element to prevent an evolutionary solution. The growing radical trend is reflected in Nkomo's attitude. In 1975 and 1976, he was the only Rhodesian leader that we dealt with, and so far as I know, Nkomo relied on the West. Since then he must have made the judgment that the wave of the future is represented by the radical and pro-Soviet orientation; he has moved to what, in his view, are the dominant trends. Our present policy is driving Nkomo inexorably to the radical side.

**Q:** Now we are waiting for the British to move in November on sanctions.

**A:** If the administration had said that the Rhodesian elections were essentially fair; that a biracial society with the protection of the minorities is just, even if some provisions could be improved; that the United States would prefer to see one more round of negotiation and pending that round of negotiation would make no major changes, I would have gone along. Especially if we had also made clear that if these negotiations failed because one group was determined to seize power by military means, then we would move in the direction of the elected government. I am not saying that the United States should recognize only Muzorewa, but it should not develop a public position which undermines the one elected leader in Rhodesia, and encourages guerrilla war rather than negotiations.

### Right Direction

**Q:** There seem to be some tactical moves to accommodate that point of view. It's reported that Carter will probably see Muzorewa when he comes here.

**A:** This will be a step in the right direction. It is not natural for us, however, to lecture black leaders against minority rights. Our own black

community could never have made its progress under undiluted majority rule.

If Britain now lifts the sanctions in November, it will be the fall guy. It will have done so in the face of a statement (June 7) by the United States, which will place the entire moral responsibility on Great Britain. This is not right; whatever one can say about this election, it was certified as relatively free by many impartial observers.

**Q:** Does the handling of this problem have wider application in the Third World?

**A:** I would raise questions whether the proclivity of many in the administration of leaning toward the ideological radicals impales us on the horns of a dilemma where our rhetoric is out of step with our capacities; our stated objectives out of tune with our public opinion. This is a prescription for impotence; it deprives us of any platform on which to stand if outside powers again decide to intervene.

**Q:** Do you find us in Nicaragua favoring the radical element?

**A:** I don't know enough about the various political alternatives in Nicaragua to have a reliable judgment. My impression is we did enough to unsettle the existing government but not enough to put over a moderate alternative, if there is one. As a result, by default, the dominant element threatens to become the Sandinistas, who are fundamentally anti-U.S. The radicals oppose us — painful as this may be for some to admit — not because of our policies but because of our social and economic structure.

**Q:** What's the prognosis in Rhodesia?

**A:** A continuation of the war in which we have no clear-cut program or direct means of affecting the outcome. But we still have time; it is not too late to change course; we can still promote a peaceful moderate evolution. And I would happily support the administration in such a course.

## Chinese Looking Out for No. 1 as Spirit of Sacrifice Ebbs

By Jay Mathews

PEKING (WP) — The factory worker in his early 30s stared at the foreigner who had asked about China's new government. "I made \$27 a month under the Gang of Four. I make \$27 under Deng Xiaoping. What's the difference?"

Three years after the fall of the dogmatic "gang" and official pledges of a more prosperous life, many of China's 960 million people are beginning to doubt the new promises and their government's ability to resolve old difficulties. Conversations with dozens of Chinese — and with foreigners with unusual access to Chinese — suggest a desire on the part of individual citizens to look out for themselves and to ignore the slogans of sacrifice that have ruled life in China for three decades.

After a burst of renewed interest in work and promises of bonuses following the defeat of the dogmatic Maoists in the leadership in 1976, some factory managers are complaining again of worker absenteeism. Younger Chinese say that they are questioning the rewards for working harder as a new phenomenon, inflation, begins to eat into occasional wage increases.

"Never before since 1949 have we had such open materialism in this country," said a long-time European resident of China who has talked to many workers. If effectively used, he added, the mood could lead to increased economic strength. But it has also increased the amount of open cynicism and personal ambition — and

shaken the loyalty and discipline — of some of the society's most favored citizens.

"Long live the Communist Party. Do you believe that?" a young party member said with a smirk after a foreign acquaintance had closed the hotel room door. The man's parents were factory workers and party members, of a class usually considered beyond reproach. He had worked hard during long years in the countryside and been admitted to the party at an unusually young age, 22.

Now, four years later, he has a good job and the confidence to talk about his own doubts. "When I read the newspapers, I am confident," he said, referring to the continual claims of economic and social progress in the official press. "But when I turn and face reality, well . . ."

"The future economic plan looks encouraging, but half the people I know don't believe in it. We consider ourselves lucky to get from one year to the next."

### Discouragement

It is impossible to tell how deeply worried the Chinese are about their own futures and how widespread their doubts are. Chinese who talk to foreigners are almost all city dwellers, but say that they are expressing feelings found in the countryside, particularly among millions of urban youth who have spent long years at farm labor. Most still express some hope that their worries will be resolved. They are proud of China's diplomatic advances. But they say that

they are discouraged that the sweeping economic changes promised since 1976 have not come.

"A lot of them say that since China has managed to muddle through for 4,000 years, it should be able to continue to do so," said a foreign businessman here with unusual access to ordinary Chinese citizens. "They say 'It's day to day, I'll get my piece of the action.'"

"The job I've got now is fine," said the young Communist in the Shanghai hotel room. "Any job you get in the city is a good job, considering all the people who still have to work on the farms."

An official government tour guide in Chongqing grumbled a foreign journalist on what he called the most prestigious Western careers, an unusual interest in a country where no form of labor is supposed to have more status than another.

The young man was the son of an army officer. He was part of the elite structure in China that appears to give many of its young members unusual confidence in dealing with foreigners. "I'd really like something with a little more status than tour guide," he said. "I would like to study to be a journalist."

In Shanghai, a member of the Communist Youth League with an splendid record was convicted of stealing the equivalent of \$637 from the cashbox at the public park where he worked. At his trial, in which he received a three-year suspended sentence, he confessed he wanted the money to lead a comfortable life like Gregory Peck in the movie, "The Million Pound Note."

## War Above, Iron Below: Mauritania Still Twice Beset

By John Gretton

LONDON (IHT) — A year ago next Tuesday, President Mokhtar Ould Daddah, who had ruled Mauritania since independence in 1960, was overthrown and his place taken by a military government with the stated intention of extricating the country from the war over the Western Sahara.

But 12 months and two changes of government later, Mauritania, one of the poorest, unhappiest countries in the world, is no closer to reaching a permanent settlement with the Polisario Front guerrillas. The story of its frustrated efforts is a cautionary tale for any country thinking of putting itself in hock to Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

Iron ore accounts for half Mauritania's gross domestic product and 80 percent of its exports. Whoever controls the iron-ore industry controls Mauritania. From independence to 1972, that was France; then Mr. Daddah bravely nationalized iron ore, tore up the defense treaty with France and left the sphere of the franc.

All went as well as could be expected until SNIM, the nationalized company, ran into two nasty shocks. It became clear that the mines would run out in about 10 years. There were more reserves, but developing them would require an investment of about \$900 million, half of which would have to be found immediately. In sum, a country of 1.5 million people, already heavily in debt, had to raise \$300 a head — nearly a year's gross domestic product — at a stroke.

### Second Shock

The second shock came from the war. In 1975, Spain ceded to Morocco and Mauritania its colony of the Western Sahara — without consulting the colony's inhabitants. The Polisario guerrillas, with Algerian backing, have been fighting an increasingly successful war against both countries for control of their own territory. In 1977 and 1978, they disrupted Mauritania's iron mines and trains so successfully that SNIM no longer showed a profit. So Mauritania was broke, and that was when the moneylenders came in.

A first meeting of the World Bank and U.S., European and Arabian interests was held in Paris in June, 1977. Six months later, in Saudi Arabia, the main lines of an agreement (and the strings to be attached) had been worked out. Mauritania would get an immediate loan of \$360 million on three conditions: that ore production was no longer interrupted by the Polisario, that SNIM get rid of some unprofitable subsidiaries and that Mauritania found the remaining \$100 million itself.

No indications were given, at least publicly, as to how the Polisario were to be stopped. But it was at just that time, December, 1977, that the French began intervening, none too effectively, with Jaguar fighter-bombers on Mauritania's side. Later, from April to June, 1978, again with French help, the Moroccans and Mauritania mounted an equally unsuccessful operation to clear the Polisario out of the desert mountain bases from which they had been crippling the Mauritania economy. Hence, for the time being, that condition remained unfulfilled.

The second condition — unloading the unpro-

fitable subsidiaries — posed no serious problems. But the third was more difficult.

The only way Mauritania could find \$100 million was by partially denationalizing SNIM. That meant a humiliating U-turn for Mr. Ould Daddah, but he called a special conference of the Mauritania People's Party in January, 1978, and got the go-ahead.

Within hours, the deal was initiated in the World Bank's Paris offices. Mauritania would get \$360 million from the following consortium:

the World Bank, the U.S. Export Import Bank, the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique and the European Investment Bank (\$140 million); the Gulf states, mainly through the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (\$208 million); and the Abidjan-based African Development Bank (\$12 million). To raise its \$100 million, Mauritania would sell off 49 percent of SNIM's assets, which Kuwait agreed to take and parcel out.

But a snag cropped up. The Saudis discovered that funds they had given for Mauritania arms purchases from France had been misappropriated, and all hell broke loose. The Kuwaitis withdrew their offer to be responsible for finding foreign capital. And that is how things stood when, last July, Mr. Ould Daddah's regime was toppled in a coup led by Col. Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek, who clearly announced his intention of withdrawing from the war. The Polisario helped by announcing a cease-fire.

Many, including Ismail Ould Amar, SNIM's chairman and executive director, thought that the first condition was now fulfilled, so the deal could be finalized. Not so the Gulf states. As far as the war went, they would back the more natural ally, Morocco — and Morocco was not prepared to give an inch. Ideally, therefore, both from the point of view of their investment in SNIM and from that of Morocco, the Polisario should be defeated. If that could not be arranged, a truce was better than nothing.

But any kind of permanent settlement between Mauritania and the Polisario, which could only weaken Morocco's position, was out of the question.

### Together

So the Kuwaitis stalled over SNIM, and Mauritania, against its will and better judgment, stalled in its negotiations with the Polisario. This went on for six months.

Then last January, everything suddenly came together. SNIM's assets were finally agreed, rather optimistically, to be worth \$295 million, of which \$145 million was up for grabs. Kuwait, with \$40 million, took 15 percent of the action, more than enough for a controlling interest; the Arab Investment Company, \$28 million; the Jordan-based Arab Mining Company, \$26 million; Morocco, \$20 million; the Islamic Development Bank \$10 million, and Libya and Iraq between them the remaining \$22 million.

But there was, as usual, a price. Mr. Ould Amar was pushed out of SNIM, and a Kuwaiti was put in as board vice-chairman. Mauritania signed agreements with Morocco that drew the two countries more closely together, economically as well as militarily.

The three ministers who had been conducting the talks with the Polisario were sacked from the Cabinet. And finally, in April, a palace coup led to effective power being taken from Col. Ould Salek and going to a new premier, Ahmed Ould Bouceif, whose pro-Moroccan sympathies made it unlikely that any deals would be made without King Hassan's consent.

Following the new premier's death in an air crash at the end of May, Col. Ould Salek attempted a comeback. Although he failed, there are signs that the new government's thinking may be closer to that which inspired the original coup.

But the pressures from Morocco, France and above all the Gulf states will not go away. Realists can point to the incontrovertible fact that, a year after the coup, Mauritania still has no settlement and the Polisario still have no self-determination, even in part of the disputed territory.

But Mauritania's iron ore industry has been saved. (John Gretton)



Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger



Mauritanian problem: Troops of the Polisario Front parade at one of their bases.



## Art in London

## The Enriching Portraits of John Singer Sargent

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, July 6 (IHT) — Although he did not die young, John Singer Sargent (1856-1925) was one whom the gods loved. He was intended by his father, Fitzwilliam Sargent, an affluent retired surgeon from Gloucester, Mass., for the U.S. Navy, but his mother, herself a talented amateur, and his father's friends persuaded Sargent senior to support the boy's studies — sending him at 13 to work in the studio of Carl Welsch in Rome.

His natural gifts were immense. The violinist Joachim observed that "had Sargent taken to music instead of painting he would have been as great a musician as he was a painter." Rodin called him "the Van Dyke of our times." His teacher, Carolus-Duran, the foremost portraitist in Paris, offered him the considerable compliment of an invitation, while still a student, to join the master in decorating a ceiling in the Louvre, where each incorporated a portrait of the other. (This was a compliment to Carolus-Duran lived to regret, since he soon found that critical acclaim at the annual Paris Salon, on which depended lucrative portrait commissions for the following 12 months, was increasingly lavished upon the pupil rather than the teacher.)

One of the earliest and most important of Sargent's Salon pieces was that exhibited in 1883 under the title "Portraits of Enfants." This was actually the portrait of the four daughters of the American expatriate artist Edward Boit, painted the year before in the family apartment in Paris. This was the first large painting in which Sargent's personal and peculiar traits manifested themselves.

Based on Velazquez  
Basing the composition on "Las Meninas" of Velazquez, which he had copied in Spain (the copy still belongs to his sister's family), it is his first masterpiece to show his passion for objects and materials — the savonnerie carpet in the foreground, and the vast Chinese blue-and-white vases, which add a mysterious timelessness to the work. It was subsequently presented by the

sisters to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

In 1884, Sargent continued to build his reputation, this time in London, by showing a major portrait in the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition, which was to portrait patronage in England what the Salon was to France. Again, his sister was American, and again, the painting had been finished in Paris. But, fortunately for Sargent his subject, Mrs. Henry White, had moved to London, where her husband was first secretary in the U.S. Embassy. She had furnished a fashionable mansion in Grosvenor Crescent, where, after the Royal Academy show, the Sargent portrait took pride of place in the White dining room, a companion to that of Henry White by the more famous and much older Leon Bonnal.

The portraits of the Boit children and Mrs. White, and 100 more of Sargent's best paintings are to be seen in a loan show, "John Singer Sargent and the Edwardian Age," at the National Portrait Gallery, arranged jointly by Leeds City Art Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, London, and the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Sargent established his studio in London's Chelsea in 1885, and

thereafter for 40 years was the accepted master of Anglo-American portraiture. Even at the height of his fame, however, two mutually opposing criticisms were leveled at his work, more often than not by less successful portraitists and their critic friends. Some said he flattered his sitters too much, others that he exaggerated minute peculiarities of physical appearance to the point of caricature.

## Artist's Reply

As to the first criticism, there exists a letter Sargent sent to a husband who had complained of too little sweetness in his wife's portrait. The master replied: "The expression of her face is kind and indulgent, with over and above this, a hint at a sense of humor. If I take this out, it will become as soft as anyone can desire. But as a matter of fact, nothing will make me, much as I regret not meeting your wishes. Yours truly, John S. Sargent."

As to the second, Sargent himself wryly defined a portrait as "a likeness in which there is something wrong about the mouth." The truth is that though he had formidable technical ability he was entirely without visual imagination, and so

"accentuated," as all naturalistic draftsmen tend to do, such slight deviations from the commonplace as good fortune sent him."

It was this lack of visual imagination that also caused Sargent's continual preoccupation with props. If his sitters were dull, stupid, commonplace or uninteresting, as some of the richest were, he concentrated on their furniture, their clothes, their possessions; anything that gave his virtuoso brush a chance to show off.

If, as often is the case, he no longer knew or care who his sitters were, we can still get from his paintings a minutely accurate idea of the Edwardian society in which he flourished. Sir Osbert Sitwell, himself a childhood sitter to Sargent (in the Sitwell family portrait not, alas, in the current exhibition) summarized his appeal to his own times thus: "They loved him because he showed them to be rich; looking at his portraits, they understood, at last, how rich they really were."

John Singer Sargent and the Edwardian Age, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2, to Sept. 9; Detroit Institute of Arts, Oct. 13-Dec. 9.



Sargent's "Baroness de Meyer," c. 1907.

## Jazz

## Swiss Drummer Humair: Paradiddle From Basel

By Michael Zwerin

CE, France (IHT) — Daniel Humair, often called the "European drummer," is a "lucid figure who doesn't let himself be called the best European drummer: 'Nobody says that so I am the best American saxophone player.'"

Humair has played with so many groups that he is easier to list by name than to describe. He has played with the greats: Miles Davis, John Coltrane, and many others.

In Geneva, Humair is one of the most prominent figures in the "product, Drummers." There are "communities" (drum clubs) in the country. They descend from medieval guilds founded almost 600 years ago.

Swiss mercenaries and mercenaries in the Swiss mercenaries. In the past, during the Fasnacht carnival, heads of burghers still take to the streets in drumming processions.

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had a retrospective show at Paris Museum of Modern Art and recently an exhibition in the Galerie Divergence in Metz. "Painting," he said, "is for me what his violin was for Ingres."

## Speaking Up

Humair programmed the electronic drum signature used by the 8 o'clock news on French television's second channel, for which he was well paid. And his paintings sell. This makes it possible for him to be one of the few European jazz musicians earning a living without bowing to commercial pressure.

"People say I sound bitter. But I'm in a unique position to see how hard it is for everyone else, and I can speak up without being accused of sour grapes. The poverty and frustration that goes with the life of a jazz musician is beginning to annoy me seriously. It's getting boring packing my drums and carrying them to a gig where the piano is out of tune, the sound system doesn't work and the musicians' names are misspelled on the posters, if there are any posters at all. Jazz is amateurishly promoted in this country."

"Despite all that there's a growing scene here. People are ready for better music in France. I've recently played small towns and never heard of for 400 people. The market exists. It just has to be developed seriously and professionally."

"Part of the problem is the tax structure. Places with live music pay more taxes than discotheques. Everybody's worried about unemployment, but it would be easy to put hundreds of musicians to work just by detaching live creative music. There are so few clubs in France because, if he wants to be completely legal, it's next to impossible for the owner to make a profit. A city like Paris should have at least 100 places where you can eat a light meal, drink a beer and listen to live jazz without spending a fortune. It's not much to ask; just an honest little idea. Why does every honest idea we have turn out to be impossible?"

Daniel Humair plays at the Nice Festival July 14-15.

Views on the state of jazz in France have earned him the appellation "Amer Humair." "People come to enjoy concerts in this country. They come to criticize, to work, to look for something on their own. The French do the thing with films. I hate to say it, but I've lived in Paris for 10 years and I love France but that bothers me."

Humair is also a recognized painter who developed his technique in homes on the road. Last fall he

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## Theater

## 'Black Broadway' Show Wows West Berliners

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, July 6 (IHT) — The encounter here between a black Broadway company and their first German audience recalled an observation made by the harmonica virtuoso John Sebastian as to why Germans so love to visit Italy: "It uncrosses their legs for them." Certainly the eight members of "Broadway in Black" had the same effect on their opening-night West Berlin audience, leaving them shouting approval with quite un-German abandon.

The company was assembled for this tour, Ulrich Wolff, a young Hamburg who abandoned the law for show business, went to the

United States to pick his company, selecting them mostly from the casts of such hits as "Kismet," "The Wiz" and "Bubbling Brown Sugar." He got Kirk Stuart, a jazz-specialist professor at Howard University, to arrange the music, and Frank Hatchett and Heiner Jordan to handle the choreography, then turned everything over to Joe Lynn, who appeared with Eartha Kitt in "Tomb Raider."

"Broadway in Black" offers a two-hour program of selections from various shows in the Europa-Center's basement theater.

The kind of singing and dancing developed by and for Broadway musicals remains almost exclusively an American phenomenon. In "Broadway in Black," Alfred Dove and John Michael Goring dance only, but man, oh man, how they do dance, combining feral grace with athletic power. The same applies to James Riley, who also sings "Mr. Bojangles." Lynn and Harry Burrey 3d combine song and dance with effortless, almost insolent ease.

The three women represent different categories of black entertainment specialties. In "Tomorrow," Claudia Moore runs an extraordinary gamut from the introgressive to the ecstatic. Denise Sprull, a lean, mean, wiry young sex bomb, indicates, in both her singing and dancing, to low-down gutbucket. The ample, elegant lady who calls herself Queen Yashah specializes in traditional jazz and gospel. She drew the evening's biggest ovations for her numbers, including an extraordinary gospel-style mixture of "America the Beautiful" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The closing gospel number with the entire company depicted not so much a black church service as what an uninformed white audience expects from a black church service. It knocked this audience cold.

Verve, elegance, taste, power, and an underlying radiation of healthy sexuality characterized the evening, all of it coming together when the muscular, scantily clad men work out while singing "Y.M.C.A.," only to have Miss Moore, in scarlet satin, sink into their midst and lay them low with "Sweet Georgia Brown."

notably Cleo Laine, have shared this facility and predilection, but no other has exploited it quite so consistently, insistently, and it must be added, brilliantly, including highly inventive excursions into scatting and elaborate cadenzas.

If it tends to pall, once the novelty and the accomplishment have been absorbed, and to make every song sound as if it had been composed by Morgana King, it is still an astonishing and often delightful vocal phenomenon, especially when, as at the Country Cousin, the instrumental backing is confined to expert guitar, bass and percussion, happily without piano.

Indeed, rather too much of it for an artist working as a single rather than as vocalist with a band or combo, for the boppers' way with a song was an instrumentalist's way, emphasizing improvisatory adventure and technical virtuosity, too often at the expense of the composer's melodic line and the lyrics' coherency.

Morgana King is easily tempted to this kind of virtuosic indulgence by an extraordinary facility in the employment of falsetto that takes her, a contralto by native endowment, easily up into vocal regions normally inhabited by coloratura sopranos. Other jazz singers, most

CANNES, France, July 6 (AP) — The Cannes Casino, a favorite nightspot for the jet set and some of the world's biggest gamblers, was demolished yesterday to make way for a new festival hall.

Gambling will continue at the Palm Beach Casino, on the other side of this Riviera resort, pending completion of the new festival hall, to include gambling facilities. The new festival hall is designed mainly to house the annual Cannes Film Festival, Europe's most important movie marketplace.

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## Paris

Cardenas, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to July 28.

Agustin Cardenas, born in Cuba in 1927, works in marble at Carrara, in wood and bronze elsewhere. His monumental sculptures are those of an ambitious artist conscious of a heritage that embraces Brancusi, Arp and all of Africa. He favors rounded forms that sometimes hint at a human shape, and his works invite the visitor's hand to run over them. Like all good sculptors he has a sensuous understanding of the marble's "flesh" that speaks both to the eye

and to the hand. The present show includes works in varying scale, including some very large pieces.

Fernand Leger, Galerie Berggruen, 70, Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to July 29.

Thirty-one gouaches, watercolors and drawings by Fernand Leger from 1916 to 1952 of excellent quality overall and reminders that Leger really was a pro, even if he could sometimes be somewhat heavy, oversimple or (dare one say so?) boring. Leger reflects an important line of theoretical development between the wars, a line he himself was active in elaborating. There is a painstaking craftsman's approach to his art that is, on the whole, endearing, and the work reflects issues which, while not always central to art, have not yet been resolved to everyone's satisfaction: the relationship between art and society, for instance.

Twenty Years of Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to July 28.

Created 20 years ago by Zofia and Casimir Romanowicz, who also run the Polish bookshop next door, the Galerie Lambert has, over the years, presented a considerable number of artists from both East and West. Dipping into the list of their shows one comes across such names as: Beaufort Delaney, Fernus Czapski, Leonor Fini, Hanser, Lotem, Ernst Nieverst, Pietsch, Theimer, Akira Terakado, Zuka — in all, 147 artists from 28 different countries. The present show is an anniversary display devoted to a few of these.

Drawings, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to July 19.

A collection of drawings by artists of varying style and temperament, including Dado, Dodgins, Hartmann, Schultze and Szafra.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## London

Philip Meninsky, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to July 11.

This colorful one-man show consists of urban scenes with up-to-date photographs of the Moon — Loewy and Puseux, Remise du Park, 2 Impasse des Bourdonnais, Paris 1, to July 13.

In the age of man's flight to the moon it is interesting to see these remnant pictures taken from the Paris Observatory at the turn of the century. The technical means were elementary but the results have a clarity and detail surprisingly close to those taken today. This exhibition also shows how much photography had progressed since its beginning and its possible use for scientific purposes, and the editing shows a sense of history.

Elisabeth Lennard, New York in Color, Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris 4, to Aug. 26.

Elisabeth Lennard takes black and white pictures of New York and paints them afterward. The results are interesting and, although it is not being done for the first time, the choice of subjects and the pastel colors shows the author's great sensibility.

—C.G. CUPIC

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## Around the Galleries

way of celebrating the artist's 80th birthday. It ranges from a student drawing of 1920 to an oil of Venice completed this year, and includes several works painted at Boston in the early 1930s when Burn was head of drawing and painting at the Fine Arts School attached to the Boston Museum.

224 Annual Selection of Drian Artists, Drian Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London W2, to July 16.

The Drian has consistently chosen to represent artists of high quality from Europe and the United States. This year's selection includes major paintings by Lucien, Douglas Portway, Janikowski and Halima Nalecz; sculptures by the Englishman Donald Wells and the Pole Jan Marian; elegant small enameled by a newcomer to the gallery, Ellen Wallach, an American, and graphics by Arp and Mondrian, among others.

Jan Brueghel the Elder, Brod Gallery, 24 St. James's Street, London SW1, to July 20.

Old Master Drawings, Kate de Rothschild at Morton Morris, 32 Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1, to July 11.

Kate de Rothschild's annual compilation this year includes "Le Repos Champêtre" by Boucher, a chalk drawing of a reclining Venus by Natoire, "The Death of Cleopatra" by Luca Cambiaso from the collection of the late Gladys, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, and a pen-and-ink drawing of "The Adoration of the Shepherds" by the 17th-century Genoese artist Domenico Piola.

Rodney Barr R.A., Fieldborne Galleries, 68 Queen's Grove, London NW8, to July 14.

This 42-work retrospective is by the minute teen-agers and French landscapes in oil and acrylic, masterly nude and still-life drawings in pastels and chalks, and a pair of mixed-media "kitchen" still lifes.

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DrFair	40	5.2	8	10	74%	74%
Dunior	.08r	5.8	8	87	11%	1%
DolaPd	.80	3.5	4	5	22%	22%
DolaPf	1.45	3.5	1	47	47	47
DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	14	10%	9%
Dyminc		392	264	11%	11%	1%
Dyneer	.72	2.6	8	47	27%	26%

Chicago Futures		U.S. Commodity Prices		Jan	
				Open	High
				95.10	96.90
				95.10	96.70
					+2.6

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>WHEAT</b>					
<b>OATS</b>					
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
tot.	1.70 1/4	1.71			1/4
<b>SHELL EGGS</b>					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
tot.	51.65	51.65	50.00	50.00	-2.00

Est. sales: 1,100 sales Thur. 36

Total open interest Thur. 8,533 up 89 from

Dec	4.87	4.92	4.75	+0.00%	May	1.89 1/4	1.89	1.83 1/2	1.83 1/2	-0.02 1/2	Oct	36.25	36.30	36.25	36.30	-0.05	50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.											
Mar	4.89	4.94	4.84	+0.04%	May	1.89 1/4	1.89 1/2	1.86	1.86 1/2	-0.02 1/2	Nov				61.20	-0.40	62.10	62.40	-1.10									
Apr	4.88	4.94	4.84	+0.04%							Dec	63.60	63.60	62.95	63.00	-0.40	Jul	63.10	63.50				Oct	65.65	65.70	64.45	65.71	-0.70

Sales Thurs. 17/51.	from Tues.	Total open interest Thurs. 462, off 13 from Tues.	Jul	67.25	67.25	66.90	66.20
Total open interest Thurs. 49,882, off 697	<b>LIVE BEEF CATTLE</b>	<b>UNDEQ</b>	Oct	67.40	67.40	67.40	66.50 —0.7

5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					100,000 lb.; dollars per 100 lb.				
Jul	3.18	3.20%	3.11	3.11½ - .06%	Dec	68.80	69.35	67.75	68.20 - .65
Sep	3.20	3.23%	3.13	3.13½ - .05%	Jan	69.90	70.90	69.50	70.50 + .50
					Feb	70.80	71.45	70.10	70.45 - .25
									Mar
									Apr
									May
									Jun
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									Feb
									Mar
									Apr
									May

Jul	3.37	3.41	3.30	3.30	- .06	Est. sales: 2,163; sales in hrs. 1,334.
Oct	71.60	73.40	71.60	71.75	- .30	
Dec	72.50	73.25	72.50	72.70	+ .20	
Sales Thurs. 99,238.						Total open interest Thurs. 7,289, up 43 from

from Tues.		from open interest Thurs. 8:20am, up 67½ from Tues.		76,032 54 M; dollars per 1,000 54 M.				Sep	82.30	82.30	82.30	81.65	-0.65	
SOYBEANS				Jul	195.10	196.60	193.60	194.00	-1.10					
5 1/4% 1994-1995				Sep	194.50	194.50	194.60	195.00	+ .30					
										Dec	82.40	82.40	81.40	-1.00
										Jan	81.90	82.00	81.90	81.80

Sep	7.88	7.96	7.80 1/2	7.90	+ .03	Sep	79.40	80.82	78.65	79.82	+ .50	May	195.50	197.00	195.00	197.00	+ 1.50
Nov	7.72	7.90	7.71	7.88 1/2	+ .10 1/4	Oct	78.65	80.30	78.25	79.25	+ .33	Jul	196.40	199.00	196.40	199.00	+ 1.10
Jan	7.85	7.98 1/2	7.82	7.97 3/4	+ .08 1/4	Nov	79.15	80.65	78.30	79.70	+ .55	Aug				199.00	+ .70

Est sales: 7,000 sales Thur. 5,835

Total open interest Thur. 41,848 off 399 from

Sales Thurs. 52,304.	May	84.40	85.80	84.00	84.00	— 30	Sales: Thurs. 486.	5,000 tray oz; cents tray oz
								Jul 892.50 899.00 885.00 887.00 — 5.5
								Aug 904.50 911.50 889.50 895.00 — 1.3
		Est sales: 5.954; sales Thurs. 2,317.					Total open interest Thurs. 3,358, off 102	

[illegible]

Oct	211.50	214.00	217.00	213.00	+ .30	Oct	35.50	36.00	34.75	35.25	— .30	Dec	92.16	92.37	92.10	92.37	+ .19	Jan	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	— .00
Dec	212.50	216.00	211.00	215.00	+1.20	Dec	37.25	37.50	36.45	36.90	— .40	Mar	92.08	92.39	92.04	92.38	+ .27						Est. sales: 18,000 sales Thru. 1979
Jan	213.50	217.50	212.50	216.00	+ .30	Feb	40.00	40.30	39.30	39.67	+ .06	Apr	92.04	92.22	92.03	92.22	+ .17						

Sales Thurs. 14,454	Aug	43.10 + .35	Total open interest Thurs. 60,861, up 103 from Tues.	PLATINUM 50 tray oz.: dollars per tray oz.
Est. sales: 8,455; sales Thurs. 5,088.				

SOYBEAN OIL									
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.									
Jul	28.50	28.60	28.20	28.40	—	30			
PORK BELLIES									
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.									
Jul	60.174	60.190 b	60.036	60.080	—	60.058			
Dec	60.317	60.324	60.151	60.210	—	60.092			
Apr	60.455	60.465	60.298	60.360	—	60.080			

Dec	27.53	27.90	27.45	27.72	+ .04	Feb	43.00	43.80	44.70	43.97	+ .00	Total open interest Thu : 11412	Total open interest Thur. 9480 off 43 mar
Jan	27.55	27.85	27.50	27.70	+ .05	Mar	45.50	46.25	45.20	46.20	+ .03		
Mar	27.60	27.85	27.50	27.65	— .05	May	46.50	46.85	46.15	46.85	+ .00	GUILDER	Tues.

Aug	27.00	27.50	27.50	27.50	—	1.9
Sales Thurs. 16,316.						
Total open interest Thurs. 23,127. up 289						
Aug	292.00	292.80	287.90	290.90	—	1.9
Sep	296.00	296.80	287.90	293.40	—	2.0
Oct	287.00	288.30	291.30	294.20	—	2.0

	DATE	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	ESTD	OFFICE
30,000 lbs./c cots per lb:						
Jul	42.10	42.95	42.10	42.52	+ .50	
Aug	43.00	43.70	43.00	43.05	+ .25	

### Market Summary

	DATE	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	ESTD	OFFICE
Est. sales: N.T.: sales Thu: N.T.						
Total open interest Thu	4					

	DATE	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	ESTD	OFFICE
Apr	312.90	313.20	306.00	317.00	- .20	
Jun	317.40	318.20	314.20	315.70	- .20	
Aug	322.50	322.50	321.30	320.40	- .20	
Oct	324.30	324.30	324.30	325.00	- .20	

July & 1979				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec			
Sales	Close	Chg.		Sales	Close	Chg.		Sales	Close	Chg.		Sales	Close	Chg.		Sales	Close	Chg.		Sales	Close	Chg.	
42.60				46.50	46.70	45.76	46.27	46.50	46.70	45.76	46.27	46.50	46.70	45.76	46.27	46.50	46.70	45.76	46.27	46.50	46.70	45.76	46.27
43.95				47.10	47.12	46.22	46.64	47.10	47.12	46.22	46.64	47.10	47.12	46.22	46.64	47.10	47.12	46.22	46.64	47.10	47.12	46.22	46.64
44.40				47.60	47.61	46.95	47.05	47.60	47.61	46.95	47.05	47.60	47.61	46.95	47.05	47.60	47.61	46.95	47.05	47.60	47.61	46.95	47.05

TEXACO MK	487,100	20 1/2	+ 7 1/2	Total open interest Thurs. 1,462, off 26 from Tues.	STERLING	25,000 pounds; 5 per pound.
Goodyear	434,900	15 1/4	- 3/8		Sep	2,2108 2,2135 2,1820 2,1925 - 0.0275
IBM's	399,200	72 1/4	+ 1/2			
Pump & Oil	357,600	78	+ 7/8			

Motorola	308.400	45	- 1/4	<b>London Metals Market</b> (Figures in sterling per metric ton) (All values in forward contracts)	Est. sales: 1,366; sales Thu: 2,262	Commodity and unit	Fri Year Ago
NLT Corp	305.400	33 1/2	+ 1/2		Total open interest Thu: 4,995	<b>FOODS</b>	
DowChem	302.500	26 1/2	+ 3/4		CANADIAN DOLLAR	Coffee 4 Scented lb	1.30

[illegible]

Volume Up (in millions)	76.37	17.37	3 months	817.00	817.50	817.00	819.00
Declined	402	539	Tie; spot	7,390.00	7,400.00	7,460.00	7,380.00
Volume Down (in millions)	6.32	8.83	3 months	6,953.00	6,960.00	6,955.00	6,960.00

<b>DEUTSCHE MARK</b>							
T25,000 marks; \$ per mark.							
Copper elect. lb	.....	84-86 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Tin (Straits), lb	.....	.....	7,707	5,967	.....	.....	.....
Zinc, E. S. L. basis, lb	.....	.....	8,394	29-3	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

28 Trn	243.62	249.22	242.70	248.64	+5.07
15 UH	105.82	107.00	105.45	106.70	+1.08
65 Stk	294.52	299.09	293.64	298.53	+4.24

### London Commodities

### New York Futures

July 6, 1979

Moody's .....	1,095.20
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SUGARS				High	Low	Close	Previous	MAINE POTATOES				
	Buy	Sales	*Short			(Bid-Asked)	(Close)	50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
July 5	124.218	295.839	817					Nov	6.60	6.60	6.54	6.54 — 0.03
July	122.690	294.479	1,160	SUGAR								

Friday's

Sales	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15
DEC	115.60	115.10	115.25	116.00	115.38	115.40
Nov	122.75	120.90	122.38	122.40	120.80	120.90
Nov	125.35	124.75	125.00	125.25	122.75	124.00

Est. sales: 264 sales Thur. 154

NEW HIGHS—110

Total open interest Thur. 2,381 up 12 from

Actual H.F. Exch.

GLB&S Pet	101,200	12%	+ Va	COCOA	Jul	1.475	1.484	1.430	1.435	1.452	1.484	AMBRD 1.70pt	GlobalLaws	Paryas Inc
ColnCrml	97,000	14	+2		Jul							AmBrd 2.67pt	Global Mar	Pengold
												AGENConv	GLCWstFln	Petrolone

Loews Th w/	74.700	19 1/4	+ 1 1/2	MAY	1.428	1.585	1.536	1.587	1.446	1.447	MAY	209.00	215.00	209.02	209.00	- 4.00	Benell Cp	Gulf Oil	Rockwdr
AngloCo Ltd	72.600	18	+ 1	MAY	1.615	1.629	1.608	1.615	1.667	1.672	JUL	215.50	215.50	208.25	208.25	- 4.00	Blair John s	Hack Warr	Rosario Res
ESL Inc	68.200	5 1/2	+ 3/4	JUL	1.477	1.432	1.472	1.433	1.489	1.490	SEP	214.00	214.00	207.57	207.57	- 4.00	Brick Co	Union Pac	

			<b>Coffee</b>							Total open interest Thur. 8,861 up 394 from Tues.	Buller Int'l CIT Financial Kerr-McGee	Indiana Gas Integon Co Kerr-McGee	Schr Plt 5.70pf SoNorRes ChlorAlk
	<b>Today</b>	<b>Prev.</b>											
	<b>AMEX</b>	<b>Nationw</b>											
	<b>cl</b>	<b>dome</b>											
			Jul	1.96	1.962	1.962	1.963	1.991	1.919				
			Jan	2.075	1.985	2.012	2.018	2.022	2.024				

Volume Up (in millions)	2.43	1.75	Mar	2010	1.985	1.998	2.000	2.013	2.020	Sep	9.05	9.12	9.02	9.10	0.05	Christian	Entire Ind	SumComp of
Declined	N.A.	250	May	2006	1.995	1.995	1.998	2.010	2.015	Oct	9.12	9.47	9.36	9.43	0.10	Christian	Litton of A	Technicol
Volume Down (in millions)	0.78	0.97	Nov	2.000	2.000	1.993	2.000	2.010	2.015							City Invest	Litton of A	Televisne

[illegible]

High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Total open interest	East Coast	Mont. Pow.	US Fld Gty
289.47	199.16	206.47	+1.31			(Bid-Asked)		Thur. 43,557 up 2,583 from Tues.	Enserch	Newprk Res	US Home
									Equi Gas	NorNat Gas	LinTen 2 1/2

WIESBADEN, West Germany.	Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	1,025	+ 0	Jul	137.00	137.00	134.75	134.05	-2.95	Fluor Corp	OccidPet wj	ZapataCo pi
July 6 (AP-DJ) — The final West	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	1,085	+ 6	Sep	143.00	143.00	138.50	139.05	-3.45			
								140.70	140.70	146.45	145.40	-7.95			

May and 3.9 percent higher than in June, 1978, the federal statistics

Dec	1,500	1,452	1,452	1,457	-38
Nov	1,500	1,452	1,457	1,467	-15
Oct	1,511	1,502	-	1,500	-40

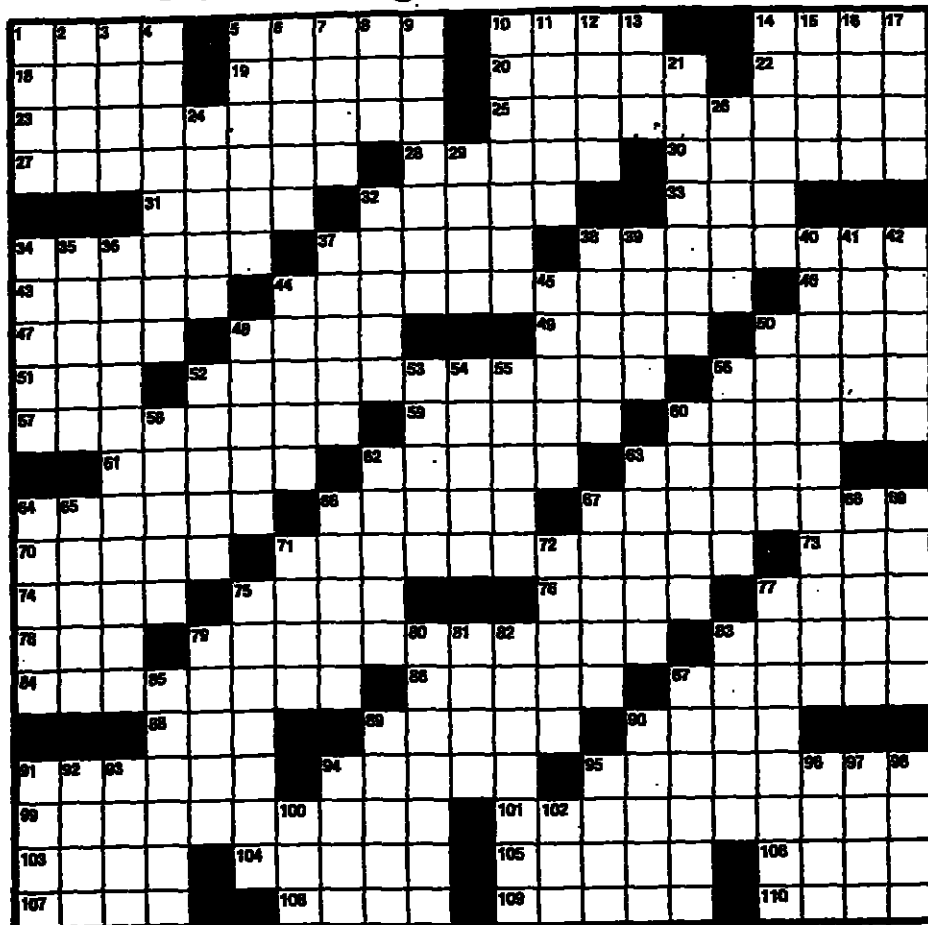
Nov	95.40	97.80	95.70	96.70	+2.50	10/11.
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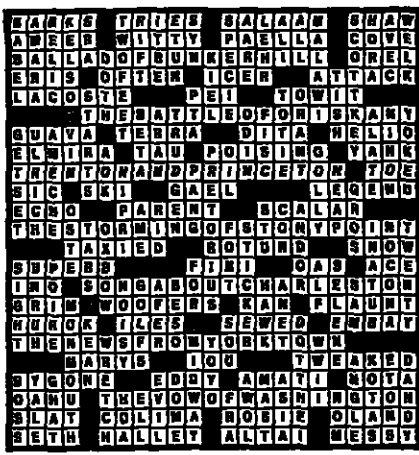
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Fractured English By William Lutwinick



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



- DOWN**
- 1 Comedienne  
2 Nuncupative  
3 Shortening  
4 Come before  
5 Tours de force  
6 Sets the stride  
7 Pallid  
8 Horshoe bay  
9 Kelpo feeder  
10 Ariel et al.  
11 U.S.S.R. range  
12 Stockpile  
13 Nav. rank  
14 "Little Men" author  
15 Ten: Prefix  
16 Lamebrain  
17 Enzymes
- DOWN**
- 21 Gibraltair  
24 "Ben Jonson!"  
26 To the rear  
28 M.C.'s prop  
29 Walking (elated)  
30 Summary  
31 "Once time..."  
32 Goes for conservatives  
33 "Frosted" throat  
34 Consume  
35 Swifts: Scot.  
36 Put up drapes  
38 Change state  
41 Move waveringly
- DOWN**
- 42 Word with south and may  
44 Paid attention  
45 Hackneyed  
46 Press and radio  
48 Kick off  
49 Valleys  
50 Dewy  
54 Ezra Pound's home state  
55 At no time  
56 Clipped  
58 Miffed state  
59 Skedaddle  
62 Pozman, a Berliner  
63 Pitchman's stage
- DOWN**
- 64 Kind of reaction  
65 Must  
66 Walters' broadcasts  
67 Country crossover  
68 Acknowledge  
69 (one day): Ger.  
71 Solarium, e.g.  
72 Smart  
73 Dead  
77 N.F.L. milieu  
78 Garson  
79 Testifies  
81 Go around  
82 Blatherskite  
83 "Ici on..."
- DOWN**
- 85 Blah  
87 Chewink  
88 Cleaned (up)  
89 Enclosures  
90 "Lovers' quarrel"  
92 Prepare to take off  
93 Saharan  
94 Malarial symptom  
95 Cuba libre ingredient  
96 Minute  
97 Bagged  
98 N.C.O.'s  
100 Sakshi or dingo  
102 Taradiddle

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	22	72	Cloudy	MADRID	28	82	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Misty	MILAN	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Overcast
ANTWERP	22	81	Overcast	MONTREAL	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Misty	MOSCOW	22	68	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	21	70	Fair
BELLEVILLE	23	73	Overcast	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
BELMONT	23	73	Overcast	NICE	25	77	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO	21	70	Fair
BUDAPEST	23	73	Fair	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	PRAGUE	25	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	21	70	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Overcast
EDMONTON	19	66	Cloudy	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	Overcast	TEL AVIV	26	84	Misty
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77	Fair
GENEVA	23	73	Fair	TUNIS	26	79	Fair
HELSINKI	15	59	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70	Fair
HOUSTON	20	68	Overcast	WASHINGTON	24	75	Overcast
ISTANBUL	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	23	73	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Overcast				
LONDON	21	70	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 7:00 a.m.; all others of 12:00 a.m.)

## BOOKS

## PATRICIDE IN THE HOUSE DIVIDED

A Psychological Interpretation of Lincoln and His Age

By George B. Forgie. Norton. 308 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Robert Dawidoff

TIME WAS when an American kid had an answer for anybody, big or small, who told him he couldn't do something: "It's a free country!" — meaning of course that he could, too, do whatever it was he wanted. Americans grew up on that common ground. But of late that primal association — freedom with freedom — has suffered perhaps fatal stress. It is, in any case, under constant challenge, country and family and selves are not so commonly and simplistically assumed to be continuous. It is to this sort of thinking — how it began and what it meant to those first Americans who grew up with the burden of getting used to freedom — that a remarkable book, "Patricide in the House Divided," addresses itself.

George B. Forgie takes a new look at the time between the founding of the American Republic and the Civil War and notices a range of things that previous historians have tended to overlook, because, as he says, "It is paradoxical but true that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of reaching and understanding the mentality of Americans whose actions led to civil war is the ineffably immense fact of the American Civil War itself." The history of this period tends to be read as antebellum, whereas, Forgie reminds us, the point of the years leading up to the conflict was to prevent such a division.

What Forgie has written is an attempt to recover what was on the minds of those leaders who while trying to preserve the Union, in fact, re-founded it. Forgie shows that the determining event for 19th-century Americans was the American Revolution and its challenging promise of freedom and union. He collects the leadership of this period into a psychological generation which he calls a "cohort" because "psychologically, they shared an age with each other." They inherited leadership and a burden of principle from a founding generation they regarded as Fathers in some metaphysical and patriotic sense but who were also, in fact, their fathers.

The tense and confusing legacy of that doubled and confused age of that political and psychological, is Forgie's subject. For the successor generation saw everything through the bifocal lenses of personal and national inheritance. These focused the issues they regarded as important and framed the ways in which they understood and attempted to solve them. Thus personal freedom and ambition were always to be regarded as within a strict context: the goal of American union. Sons had to measure up to the standard of the Founding Fathers in every part of their lives but without disturbing their fathers' goals.

Those goals were ambiguous, inspiring the successor generation to

great patriotic deeds, but also making them feel that those deeds were by definition insignificant compared to those of the Founders. The almost universal use during this period of the metaphors of home and family to describe the American union reinforces one's sense, as guided by Forgie, that the national and the personal were inescapably bound up together. It is, after all, not surprising that the sons of the Fathers came to bloody blows over how or whether their joint inheritance could be divided.

They saw it that way, their language was familial in just this sense, and what Forgie has done is to restore the sense of how treacherous a thing it was to have to act on this universal promise in the concrete sphere of political and psychological action.

Brief recapitulation does little justice to the power and beauty of this book. Forgie takes a wonderful range of evidence, the good and not so good writings of the period; the actors, heroic and plodding; the politics, noble and ignoble. He sees tragedy and disappointment, failures of ideal and failures of low cunning and never confuses the different qualities and intentions of different human actions. He brings a psychological perspective to bear on this 19th-century material that never demands or reduces its integrity but rather serves to unite us to that distant but present past.

The legend of George Washington, benevolent and controlling, overarching the lives of the countless sons whom he inspired and styled, begins this story. The moody and magnificent struggle of Abraham Lincoln who has his revered and resented Fathers finish it in a triumphant moment of drama and clarity. The book restores a sense of the grandeur of the American national past without resorting to anything short of a hard-eyed historical look at the animating realities of that past.

This is a book about which many will be thinking and arguing for a while to come. It suggests new dimensions to old historical issues and should be read in order to be reread and confronted. It deserves a wider audience than the academic because it accepts, even glorifies in, those historical issues which must interest us all. It is about American citizenship in its formative phase. It is a quiet and even elegant, seminal book, carefully argued and beautifully written in a dignified and restrained style.

Robert Dawidoff is an associate professor of history at Claremont College graduate school in California and the author of a soon-to-be published study of John Randolph of Roanoke. He wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

C. Los Angeles Times

